

Dairy Goat *Journal*

MORE THAN A MAGAZINE—
It's an institution, a service



Frank Ecker, Modesto, Calif., who judged the goat show at the Los Angeles Co. Fair, and Mirandi of Laurelwood Acres AR 1953 and 2421, the doe he placed as grand champion French Alpine. Mirandi was also grand champion at the San Fernando Valley Show and the 1952 Alpine Specialty Show. She is bred and owned by Laurelwood Acres, Chatsworth, Calif.

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No man was ever lost in a straight road. This famous saying, which is attributed to the Emperor Akbar, is worthy of a place among the proverbs of Solomon. It is worthy, too, of a place in the memory of every Christian who would walk worthily of his holy profession, and would keep off forbidden ground. Going on pilgrimage to Heaven in the days of John Bunyan, was not always an easy business, nor is it in our days. Then the chief hindrance arose in the form of violent opposition and persecution; now the danger comes from alluring temptations.

—DR. CUYLER.

Our New Year's Resolution

For our New Year's Resolution we subscribe to a statement by the Friends Committee on National Legislation. It was entitled "A Message to All Men Everywhere," and has been circulated in English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. We commend it to you for your consideration at the start of 1954:

"The Christian faith, which we believe is the hope of our troubled world, is a revolutionary faith. It is rooted in inward experience, but, wherever it is genuine, it leads to radical changes in ways in which men live and act. We rejoice in the movements, appearing in many parts of the world at once, which are inspired by the desire for social justice, equal rights for all races and the dignity of the individual person. These changes can neither be achieved nor prevented by war. War leads to a vicious circle of hatred, oppression, subversive movements, false propaganda, rearmament, and new wars.

"We call upon peoples everywhere to break this vicious circle, to behave as nations with the same decency as they would as men and brothers.

"Let us join together throughout the world to grow more food, to heal and prevent disease, to conserve and develop the resources of the good earth to the Glory of God and the comfort of man's distress. These are among the tasks to which, in humility for our share in the world's shame, and in faith in the power of love, we call . . . all men and nations everywhere."

Breeding or feeding

Dairy goats have been part of the experimental project at the Department of Agriculture's Research Center Beltsville, Md., for many years. While some certain effective work has been done, it has probably failed to produce the results that goat owners may have desired—in fact, quite probably few goat owners even knew of the project.

Nevertheless, it is a disappointment to dairy goat owners to know that in the interests of "economy" the breeding project is being abandoned, although some certain nutritional studies will be continued.

It seems it would be wise for all goat owners to contact their Senators and Congressmen for information on this abandonment of a dairy goat project—and to urge not only that it be reinstated, but that it be expanded and put on a basis whereby it can be of real service and importance to the dairy goat industry.

With the Golden Anniversary Convention of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. to be held in the environs

of Beltsville, it would seem especially appropriate if the whole dairy goat research program there be reviewed, replanned, modernized and renovated.

Nutrition and performance

How many kids will you raise in '54? Perhaps the answer will come with the care you are giving the bred doe. Feeding tests at Purina Research Farm with hogs have shown that on one ration the sows averaged 6.89 live pigs per litter, while on another ration a second group of sows averaged 9.73 live pigs.

Test after test with livestock has shown that the care and nutrition of the pregnant female is an important determining factor on herd profits. A doe well cared for will produce more strong, healthy kids, and she will also be in better condition to produce milk at the highest level of which she is inherently capable.

A dime "saved" in caring for the bred doe is paid for many, many times during her ensuing freshening and lactating period.

More goat milk

A man traveling for a wholesale drug firm through the southeastern part of the United States tells us that almost every drugstore which he visits now sells evaporated goat milk and finds it an increasingly important item.

Two points are mentioned by this salesman: First, the druggists are not able to purchase enough of the evaporated goat milk to begin to meet the demand. Secondly, most of the canned goat milk is sold because the purchasers are unable to find reliable sources of whole, natural goat milk. "It seems to me," he says, "that in my area, at least, there are openings for many goat dairies."

Waste

James Bannister of National Rabbit Raiser beat us in presenting a thought we have had in mind—and he says it better.

"What an abysmal rut we've topped into in our practice of ordering show trophies. The average show committee demonstrates no great imagination, initiative or originality. Recently, I chanced to look over the dust-collecting trophy display of a friend . . . there were 43 loving cups of various heights and capacities; 12 Winged Victories, all apparently cast from the same mold; 15 supposedly 'appropriate' trophies featured oaken pedestals supporting a bronzed doe—slightly pregnant and each cast from the same mold as the others. The overall impression was not edifying.

"What do you think of it?" I asked the owner.

"I don't like them," he said honestly. "They're meaningless and useless." He went on to say that if he were entitled to some trophy, it would be far more appropriate if it could be useful as well as ornamental. He picked up a trophy in the form of an electric clock, zealously guarded on each side by the inevitable bronzed does. "This is a starter," he said, "but after you've won half a dozen electric clocks, what are you going to do with the next 3 or 4 they so proudly hand you?"

"Coming from him, I believe all show committees should take his suggestions seriously. A trophy is in the nature of a gift award, and if the receiver is not pleased, the entire gesture harbors a certain air of futility.

"Here are some of the ideas he had to modernize the entire trophy set-up: As closely as possible tie in the idea of a trophy with the industry. Give trophies which can be used in the home, office or business. . . . Appropriate bookends are always nice, as long as the winner isn't flooded with them up to a point where he has more supports than books.

"Other ideas for novel trophies could be: Wrist watches, radios, thermometers, tattoo boxes, deluxe carrying cases, small cameras, scales, briefcases, feeders, telephone guides, record covers, files, desk sets, fitted dressing cases, electric razors, pencil sharpeners, and so on.

"At least one member of every show committee should be reading this and hold out for sensible consideration for all future trophies. . . . Let's do away with dusty Winged Victories and empty loving cups!"

Dairy Goat Journal

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You Said It

Your comments, criticisms, suggestions are invited for this department of communications from Dairy Goat Journal readers—just make them short and to the point, with a limit of not more than 200 words.

Goats for Egypt

What happened to the goats collected for Egypt for Oct. 29 shipment, and which have been indefinitely delayed? Here is a brief summary of the shipment, including the political developments that have ensued:

Last April Roger Ackley of the Egyptian Branch of TCA called the Heifer Project, Inc., stating he had received a requisition from the TCA Mission in Egypt for 2200 goats. TCA would pay ocean freight, all inland freight and veterinary costs. This request followed a survey of Egypt in which it was concluded there was a general dietary deficiency due to lack of animal proteins; logically it was concluded that improvements in health must precede other reform and development programs.

The plan of distribution was in accordance with the principles of the Heifer Project, Inc., and the shipment was approved by the Executive Committee of the Heifer Project.

Early in May an informal meeting was held at Columbia, Mo., with Fred Knoop, president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., Dr. A. J. Durant, a former president and director of the AMGRA, John Metzler of the Christian Rural Overseas Program, John P. Brox, Corl A. Leach and James D. Wyker—all of whom were interested from either the relief and rehabilitation angle or that of the dairy goat breeder. Plans were formulated for accomplishing the collection and shipment of goats to Egypt, and work was started along these lines.

Late in the summer there was a shift of cabinet responsibility within the Egyptian government. Unfortunately, there was no carry-over of contractual agreements. There seemed to be uncertainty within the Egyptian government as to which department was to carry out the work; there seemed to be a difference of opinion as to livestock needs in Egypt, and other matters of similar nature between the departments of the Egyptian government.

The TCA Mission in Egypt has been attempting to renegotiate a contract with the Minister of Agriculture, but so far this has not been concluded. In the meantime there has been a major reorganization within our own government, with all overseas agencies being brought under the Foreign Operations Administration. There has been a considerable turnover of personnel in the foreign aid program. This has made it difficult to carry out agreements with a bureau that no longer exists, and with personnel no longer in office.

However, FOA is interested in this work and is continuing in touch with the Egyptian government toward the ultimate carrying out of this project.

Thanks to the generous assistance of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., and of individual breeders, the Heifer Project now has an outstanding collection of goats. Some were outright donations, others purchased with money derived from church sources principally.

The Executive Committee of HPI met in St. Louis on Dec. 1, and because of the static position of the Egyptian project agreed that HPI would utilize these goats in areas of need elsewhere—areas that would normally have come up in later programs.

The present prospect is that a good-sized shipment will go, with private transportation fund, to Assuit College in Egypt. This is a mission school operated by the United Presbyterian Church, and is doing an outstanding job in agricultural extension.

The Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico has requested a considerable number of goats, which will be distributed to agricultural mission projects, to Future Farmers, and so on.

The Free Will Baptist missions of Cuba have requested goats, and at present transportation is being arranged.

Heifer Project has faced almost every type of problem in the collection and shipping of thousands of animals and poultry, but this is the first time anyone has gone back on a request. Nevertheless, all the animals will be utilized in worthwhile projects to accomplish the purposes for which they were secured although, of necessity, in some other parts of the world. Distribution will be strictly in compliance with the long-established policies of the Heifer Project.

To all of you who have been interested and who have helped in this program, I would like you to know that your patience has been deeply appreciated while we have been trying to work this out.—Thurl Metzger, Executive Secretary, Heifer Project, Inc., North Manchester, Ind.

Compulsory pasteurization

I understand a bill is before Congress making it mandatory to pasteurize all milk used for cheesemaking or any factory purpose. Is this correct? I have had letters from customers stating they hoped and pray-

ed it would not pass as they would then no longer be able to get any more natural milk cheese. It would certainly start bootlegging in natural cheeses.

Goat owners should start getting action opposing this bill. If it passes, goat milk will have to find its market in whey products only.

Herb cheese seems to hold attention this year more than for many years past.

Milk buying ended Oct. 20. We intend to begin operations in March, depending on the number of kids shippers intend raising. This could delay buying until Apr. 1 or later.—M. P. Eggers, Chehalis, Wash.

Fatten them up

Doctor Leach is right about keeping goats fat. I, too, like to see them as fat as possible. When a doe milks down and you can't keep flesh on her, then she does not have enough stamina for her productive ability—and you need to watch for that in your breeding plans.

A beefy goat is something else again, but good milkers ought to be kept fat and in good, shiny condition. I used to think one couldn't get a good goat fat, when all the time the best doe I ever owned was right in my barn and fat and shiny all the year around, outmilking the occasional doe that stayed thin in spite of everything I could do.—Mrs. Helen Hayse, Richview, Ill.

You can sell natural milk

Are the goat milk producers missing? Down near the Gulf of Mexico, in a town called Houston (Pop. 800,000) there is only one goat dairy. Yet natural goat milk can be sold under Grade A rules.

Every month we see articles wailing about pasteurization and no markets. Why wail? Do something about it. How many have inquired or desired to meet the standards for Certified Milk? Will any city refuse to allow the sale of such milk?

Once, I have been told, there were a number of goat dairies around Houston. The passing of a law for pasteurization, since repealed, forced them out of business. We receive inquiries all the time, "Where can we buy goat milk, will you sell us some?"

There are more goats in the state of Texas than in any other state. But don't forget our thousands of Spanish and Mohairs. There should be, the climate can be whatever one wants, from the highest peaks to the deepest valleys, from the driest to the wettest.

Take your pick and bring your goats. In this Gulf area one can pasture for 12 months a year. Provide shade from the summer sun and winter wind and rain and your goats are happy. Feed costs are the same as in the East.

Let's not hear any more wailing as long as there are places to sell natural goat milk or Certified goat milk. The state of Texas is open to all.—S. W. McIntosh, Bellaire, Tex.

Breeding Goats Artificially

• By DR. HARRY E. HERMAN, Executive Secretary of the International Assn. of Artificial Breeders Associations, at the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn.

THERE IS no question about whether or not artificial insemination works in goats. Four or five years ago we inseminated 10 or 15 does here in Doctor Turner's little flock at the University of Missouri, and we got about 50% conception rate, so we have some kids born right here in the goat herd maintained by the Dairy Department by artificial insemination. Due to the pressure of work with cows and so forth we got side-tracked and never did go on and do as much work as I would like to do with artificial insemination of goats. If someone wants to do a really outstanding piece of work and make a contribution to the goat people, all they need to do is to follow along with the work on artificial insemination of goats—particularly the long-distance shipping of semen. It's working out for sheep, and there is no reason why it won't work for goats.

The reason that we are very much interested in artificial insemination of dairy cattle (and the same thing will apply to goats) is the opportunity it offers for improvement. We start here with common stock. By using a buck of improved breeding, the first cross kids have about 50% of the characteristics of that buck; whether he be a good one or a bad one, they still have 50% of his characteristics.

That's what I always like to tell folks about these two-or-three-colored cats that run up and down the alleys. Somebody said that's unpedigreed stock, but I don't think that's right. Everything has a pedigree. They may not be too proud of it, and it may be badly mixed up, but they have a pedigree if the facts were known. And whether this buck is good or bad, this offspring has half of his characteristics. Now, as we like to say sometimes, when you breed nothing to nothing, you still have nothing; that's very mathematically sound. But when we use a buck that has inherited characteristics for high production and of desirable type and other characteristics we would like to have, the offspring, of course, move up in quality. We have seen that happen

right along. The second cross will have around 3/4 of those characteristics; then on up to 7/8 and 15/16. The New Mexico Agricultural Station has demonstrated that in their experiments in grading up goats. That's the way our beef cattle in this country have been graded up, our dairy cattle, and almost any type of livestock we have—in fact, as I say sometimes, everything but the people. The New Mexico people started out with native does that were milking somewhere around 550 lbs. of milk. By the time they got up to the 7/8 cross (the third cross) the daughters of those bucks, of course out of those dams, were producing around 1300 to 1400 lbs. of milk. That is the difference between a profitable doe and an unprofitable one. By the time they got up to 15/16 (the fourth cross) they were getting between 1500 and 1600 lbs. of milk.

Now, I don't know much about the economics of goat dairying. Of course, I understand you get a terrific price per quart for the milk; and if you find someone who has a bad stomach, you can get a little

more for it. But to my way of thinking, these 5000-lb. milk cows are about like your 500-lb. does. All we know about those is that when we figure our feed and labor on them, they lose us about \$1 or \$2 a year at the present price of feed and labor. So the story there is to just not keep too many of them and you won't go broke. But if we can step the production up just 50%, getting up around 300 lbs. of fat or in the neighborhood of 7000 lbs. of milk, we can pay our feed costs and our housing and labor, and we'll have about \$51 left. Then, if we can move on up and get in the category, say, of what would amount to a 1200-or-1400-lb. doe, our profits go on up above the cost of feed and labor, and practically double. The reason for that is with cows (and the same thing is certainly true from the standpoint of goats), whether they are any good or not, you have to feed and maintain them, you have to house them, and you have to look after them. Whether you have to milk them in a tin cup or a gallon bucket depends upon the inheritance and the feed and management

A New Year Wish

Health enough to make work a pleasure,

Wealth enough to support your needs,

Strength enough to battle with difficulties

and overcome them,

Grace enough to confess your sins and forsake them.

Patience enough to toil until some good is accomplished.

Charity enough to see some good in your neighbor.

Love enough to move you to be useful and helpful to others.

Faith enough to make real the things of God.

Hope enough to remove all anxious fears concerning the future.

—WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

they get. And I am sure that very few people would like to have a herd of milking goats just for the exercise.

Our goat herds are not unlike our cow herds; most of them are small in number. I didn't know that a few years ago, but I realize it now because I get a lot of letters from people who have only 2 or 3 does wanting to know where they can find a buck for artificial insemination. Certainly a great deal of interest is being shown.

The same reason that artificial insemination has proved very practical and applicable in dairy cattle improvement holds true for goat improvement. It is being used for sheep very successfully in the United States—in a fairly small way because most of our sheep flocks are fairly large and a lot of them are out in the West and are not kept indoors or handled a lot; therefore, it is a great deal easier just to let the ram run with the flock and not worry about artificial breeding. But with some of the better herds that are supplying seed stock, artificial insemination is being used. The United States Government Station at Boise, Idaho, is doing a lot of work with sheep; over in Australia they are also doing a lot. Rams' semen is being frozen, just as bulls' semen is being frozen—down to the temperature of dry ice, minus 79° C.—and they are doing a very successful job, holding it for quite a little while. Likewise, in Africa and England there has been a great deal of work done.

The first argument for artificial insemination is that bucks of outstanding merit, once located, can be used for breeding many does—how many I don't know. I was at Columbus, Ohio, last week and saw a bull, one of the breeding studs there, that had 60,000 successful services, which means that if the sex ratio ran normally—50% females and 50% males—he could have 30,000 daughters scattered around the state of Ohio. Just one bull! These artificial breeding associations are a little like fishermen: they like to talk about big numbers. But we do have a number of outstanding bulls in this country that already have recorded as many as 15,000 daughters (some of them are grades) to each bull. And with a buck it is entirely possible that if we had a set-up where he could be used fairly widely he could have

several thousand instead of maybe a few dozen offspring. Persons who own outstanding bucks could not only use them in their own herds, but they could have a fairly good income and a good business supplying semen to herds surrounding them.

And from the standpoint of improvement, we can mate does many hundreds of miles away to a buck by simply transporting the semen. These goat herds are small, and few people can really afford the kind of buck that will make good improvement. I had a letter not long ago from a man in Minnesota who was interested in importing semen from the British Empire to use on a grade doe. I think that is carrying it a little too far. I think he had better get up to the level of our production here in America; and then if he feels like he ought to go abroad, that's the thing to do. I was interested in that letter for two reasons: One is that it shows that goat people are just like cow people. If they can get a bull from a long way off and pay a big price, that's just about all they need to guarantee the success of that bull. Unfortunately, most of these bulls can't read and they don't know what has been said about them; they just go right on and transmit their inherited characteristics, whether they are good or bad.

The breeding fees that are expected for artificial insemination will not usually be so great but they could easily pay the cost of keeping one extra doe in the herd. We find that happening in the dairy herds right along. Eighty-five per cent of our dairy herds are of 10 cows or less. A man with a 10-cow herd, for example, simply can't afford to keep a good bull. In fact, he can't afford to keep any bull. Up in Michigan they found it cost \$250 a year just to feed and house a bull; in Pennsylvania they found it cost

\$235. If those figures are true, it would mean a 10-cow dairyman would be spending about \$22.50 at least for service. He can buy that same service to a better bull than he could afford for \$6. I don't know what you might charge for service fees from good bucks, but a few dollars, in any event, would not be out of line. Of course, the more outstanding the buck (and maybe the farther away you have to go), the more, of course, you should charge. Some of these dairy cattle breeding associations have special bulls that the service fee sometimes instead of being \$6 is \$25, and in one or two cases even \$100. I know of one or two bulls, for which the service fee is \$500. But if artificial insemination were available for these small flock owners they would be spared the trouble of keeping a buck. That alone would be worth a lot.

Another point is that these well-proved bucks are not very plentiful. You have a limited volume of testing, just as we do in the dairy business with cows. We have around only 3% of all our milk cows tested for production. We can get a bull proved when he is around 6 or 7 years old because it is impossible to get him proved earlier. In other words, he is 2 years old before we start using him; another 2 years are added on by the time his daughters are coming in production; and another year is added by the time they have finished their records. So the very best you can do is about 5 years old, and usually we don't do that well. Most of our proved bulls are around 6 or 7 years. From the standpoint of your proved bucks, taking the average age which they live—probably 3 or 4 years after one is proved is all you can use him—it is all to advantage to use him just as widely as possible.

The other thing about artificial insemination is that the small herd owner can go about a systematic way of making improvement. He can gradually keep stepping up. That's what we'd like to do. You may want to linebreed, and that can be done in some cases. As long as the bucks are proved to have a high level of production, you probably don't have to worry too much about the daughters, as you are going to keep making this gain. Likewise, the purebreds are going to have to keep moving right along now. In other words, if the purebreds stood still, grades are just knocking at the door all the time.

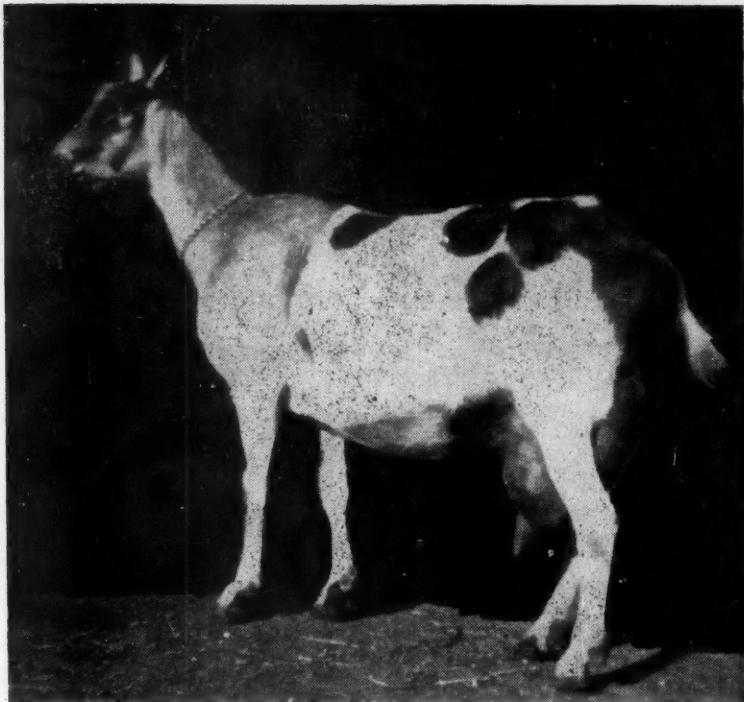
DR. HERMAN, who has probably done more work with the artificial insemination of dairy goats than any other person, is the author of a new manual, "The Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cattle" (price \$3.75 postpaid). It contains a chapter devoted to the specific problems of the artificial insemination of dairy goats. It is recommended that anyone contemplating the use of artificial insemination in dairy goats use Dr. Herman's manual as a reference and a guide on the techniques and equipment to be used.

But our purebreds have the same problem. They are never good enough; they have to keep moving up. And with artificial insemination if the goat industry should adopt it very generally, I am sure that a great many people will pay more attention to the proving of bucks than ever before.

For example, with dairy bulls this year we have over 5,000,000 milk cows lined up on artificial breeding programs; they are being bred to less than 2500 bulls in the United States. This is an average of 1950 cows per sire. Now that's got to be a pretty good bull, because that can be 1950 good ones on the average or 1950 bad ones. Anyway, you've kind of got your eggs, you might say, all in one basket. Of course, we hasten to say, due to the way artificial breeding programs are organized we don't have the eggs all in one basket because in these dairy herds the bulls are used routinely, and a man gets his herd bred perhaps to 6 or 7 different bulls. Some people don't like that either because you have a hodge-podge. If they are good, you don't have enough to really do anything; yet, of course, if you happen to have a bad one, you have only a few daughters, and it doesn't hurt very badly.

Usually in our dairy cattle artificial insemination programs (and I am sure it could apply with goats) we have a local organization of breeders working together in cooperative efforts to improve their herds. In other words, you might say 15 or 20, or even more, goat breeders might go together—all in a county or all in 10 counties if you got large enough—and set up a goat stud where several outstanding bucks could be kept and someone delegated to take care of them and someone delegated to collect the semen and service the does as they came in heat. That's the way it is handled with dairy cattle, and I'm pretty sure the same deal would have to work with goats; and of course it would work best in an area where the goat population is fairly thick. These scattered herds would have to depend on such a semen supply, provided arrangements could be made with some local man—perhaps a veterinarian or goat owner—who has learned the technique of insemination. Once this is learned he will have very little trouble inseminating these does.

In dairy cattle we find that we do



Rio Linda Maria Papita, third prize 3-year-old French Alpine doe at the 1952 California State Fair, bred and owned by N. S. & E. L. Goodridge, Rancho Linda, Auburn, Calif.

a lot to control breeding troubles, particularly those genital diseases that might be carried by a bull. I haven't heard much about them in goats; someone would be better qualified than I to speak on that. But in dairy cattle there are at least three things we know might be transmitted by the bull that may cause breeding troubles. If we have clean, healthy bulls to start with, we don't have trouble of that kind with artificial insemination; whereas, if a man were using his own bull he might spread that from cow to cow.

There are two things which make artificial breeding work: First, is the working out by the English and Russian workers of what we call the artificial vagina, which has simplified the collection of semen. We could always get semen, which is of course the ejaculate of the buck, by using a syringe and going inside the vulva or vagina of the doe and picking it up, but it was usually contaminated. If that doe happened to be infected by any type of disease that might be spread by the semen it was a dangerous thing to do.

The second thing we found was that by cooling semen down to about 40° F., we could store it for quite a long while. Thirdly, we found that there are diluters or semen ex-

tenders that we can use that will greatly increase the volume of semen. In other words, the semen as used for dairy cattle breeding is diluted roughly about 70 times. We can go out here and take an ejaculate from a bull which will be on the average of around 4 or 5 cc. The ejaculate from bucks, incidentally, runs about 1 1/2 cc. Anyway, with that 1 1/2 cc. of semen you can easily step that up to 50. You can take one ejaculate from a buck and inseminate as many as 50 does if you had them all in heat at the right time and could get around to them.

The artificial vagina, which is used to collect semen, is a simple piece of apparatus. There is a little hard rubber jacket; on the inside is a rubber liner that is pulled back over the end. That is held in place with a rubber band. Then there is a little collecting funnel on the end with a tube in the end of it.

We take the artificial vagina and fill the jacket full of water. The water should be at a temperature of approximately 50° C.—somewhere in the neighborhood of 130° F. That is the temperature at the time it goes in; at the time of collection the vagina should be at a temperature of roughly 35° C. or 110° or 115° F. In case we don't have quite enough

pressure in the jacket we can go a little higher into the artificial vagina; and to put the water in we use a little valve using a rubber hose and a funnel to pour it in place—that is, the warm water. The buck that is to be collected from has to be caught and restrained, and a doe not in heat is put in a collecting chute or stall; and as the buck attempts to mount, we just slip this artificial vagina over the end of his penis and he ejaculates down this tube. It works very, very simply. We have collected from many bucks, and I haven't seen one yet that wouldn't work.

The second method of collecting semen is the collection from the doe, which we don't like because the se-

men is contaminated. Now, another method used experimentally, but not too satisfactorily, is what we call electrical stimulation. It is possible to use this method by putting an electrode up on the lumbar vertebra of a buck and have another little catheter that sticks in the buck's rectum. We turn on a small current—5 or 10 volts—and hold a tube down. The electrical stimulation causes him to ejaculate and the semen can be collected in the tube. We find that is not quite a normal ejaculate in many cases and will not stand up under shipment as well as with the use of the artificial vagina. So for all practical purposes this vagina is the outfit that we will use.

(Continued next month.)

Natural or Pasteurized Goat Milk

• By E. J. POWELL

THE OLD ARGUMENT is still in progress between various dairymen and others as to the relative merits of pasteurized and "raw" milk. Some, and you no doubt know them, are rather vehement on the subject on one side or the other.

Many dairymen contend—and rightly—that pasteurization "kills" something in goat milk and makes it less nourishing. Natural is the only way goat milk should be used, these anti-pasteurization champions assert. Some contend that they are in the dairy business for a livelihood and that the only way they are permitted legally to sell goat milk is after pasteurization. Of course, this is determined by state law and local ordinances.

Before going into an argument as to whether natural or pasteurized milk is best, let us consider the reasons pasteurization is required by many state and city boards of health. Generally, laws are enacted for the common good, for the protection of health, life and property.

Laws would not be necessary if all people were perfect, if there were not chiselers and those who want to make a profit for themselves regardless of how their actions and deeds affect others. But laws and regulations have been necessary since the time of Moses and the Ten Commandments. And as the world becomes more popu-

lated and society becomes more complex, more and more regulation will be needed for the general welfare and to protect you and me from those who will do anything they can to "get theirs."

Boards of health, state and municipal, have rigid rules and regulations governing the production of milk for sale. These, many times, arouse the ire of dairymen because of the extra time and money required for compliance.

However, dairymen are in the minority. And laws are for the common good, for the protection of all the people.

Many dairymen automatically comply with regulations. Even those who keep just a goat or two to produce milk for themselves and their families produce clean, palatable and healthful milk. But just as one rotten apple can cause a barrel of apples to spoil, so one chiseling dairyman who tries to "get by" can bring stiff regulations down on all others.

It is not difficult to produce goat milk that will pass any state or municipal health board as Grade A natural milk. True, the cash outlay in the beginning for a Grade A natural dairy is slightly larger than for a mediocre dairy, but not much more, if any, than installing and operating pasteurizers.

Cleanliness in the milking room,

the proper cooling and sanitation in the milk room, proper refrigeration of goat milk before delivery, and the delivery of fresh milk is not as hard as the regulations would indicate.

I believe most of us will agree that natural goat milk is far better and more palatable, and therefore more nourishing than milk that has been heated the required time for pasteurization.

To produce natural milk for sale, the dairyman must have a model dairy so far as sanitation is concerned. The stanchion room must be kept clean; the does' udders and teats must be washed before milking; the milking utensils must be scalded and sanitary before milking; the milk must be taken immediately to the milk room, cooled as rapidly as possible, and bottled under the most sanitary conditions.

This, of course, is only common sense, even if goat milk is produced for family consumption only. No one would want to drink milk with a high bacterial count or milk produced under insanitary conditions. That is why some places have stringent regulations for the production of raw milk for general public sale. The goat dairyman who fights pure milk regulations is not only hurting himself, but the entire goat industry. Since cow dairies are under the same regulations and must conform in order to stay in business, the public is likely to think something is wrong with goat milk if goat dairymen fight these same regulations.

All milk produced for public consumption should be produced in as sanitary condition as possible, even if the milk is scheduled for pasteurization. If goat dairymen would follow regulations to the letter and have their dairies graded as Certified Grade A dairies, what better advertisement could they get? The dairy goat is a cleaner animal than a cow, and it should be easier for goat dairies to produce Grade A milk than cow dairies.

A little more care, a little more sanitation, and close compliance with local milk regulations—then the argument of natural versus pasteurized milk will be resolved in favor of the public and will do more to popularize goat milk than almost anything else.

An invitation to the public to visit your Grade A dairy, coupled

with a glass or two of cold, fresh goat milk, will cause the development of an epidemic of "goatitis" in your community—that brings health and makes persons insist on goat milk.

BULLDOG IS FOSTER MOTHER TO KIDS

By Mrs. W. H. Judd,
Wimauma, Fla.

NEIGHBORS who were leaving decided that a goat dairy was the place to leave their English bulldog. She had puppies when she came to us, and after they had gone



The English bulldog of Mrs. W. H. Judd, Wimauma, Fla., has appointed herself as foster mother of the Judds' Nubian herd.

to new homes the dog started caring for the kids. She guards them carefully and gently. She licks the kids as she would her own puppies, and finally we found the kids nursing her, which they did as long as she had any milk for them.

BAWLING DOE MAY BE CAUSED BY HANDLING

By Mrs. T. I. Hanson,
Citrus Heights, Calif.

MY LETTER in the Feb. 1952 issue of Dairy Goat Journal told about fresh does not bawling for their kids. As I re-read it recently I could hear Tudie bawling her head off for her triplets! What ever was the matter? I counted up; it was the thirteenth kidding on our place . . . maybe this was just the exception that proved the rule. Then I found our usual technique had been violated; Mr. Hanson had taken the kids from the doe.

Further experience verifies our plan. We leave the kids with the doe for the first day or two. We

let the kids eat often and let the dam enjoy her babies. Of course, we watch her udder carefully and milk if necessary. On the second day we turn the doe out to pasture a while, and milk her that evening.

On the third day we turn the doe out to pasture and remove the kids to the kid quarters; after which we milk the doe and feed the kids entirely by hand.

I like to put the fresh warm milk (at body temperature, not specially warmed) into warm bottles set in a bucket of quite warm water. This is then carried to the kid pen for feeding. Sometimes it is necessary to stand astride the kid and to open its mouth to get it to take the bottle the first time.

We let them have a taste of warm water from a pan after feeding. A grown doe must drink well to produce milk, and the time to start this habit is when the kids are young. And, of course, it helps wash their faces after feeding!

Bottles should be rinsed in cold water and then scalded.

GOATS PAY THEIR WAY—AND BUY A TRUCK

By Mrs. Merle Mendonca,
Napa, Calif.

OUR HOME is a 25-acre farm located in the beautiful Napa Valley.

My husband has made part of this into a goat farm and has converted old chicken houses into feed barns and sleeping quarters, with racks on the floor so droppings are not trampled. Our milk house is painted white, with linoleum floors and a platform with a stanchion for each doe. The goats graze in the fields during the day and sleep in the corrals and barns at night.

Our herd now consists of 9 milking does, a wether, 5 doe kids, and a Saanen buck.

Merle gets up at five every morning, feeds the animals and does the milking and goes to work at Sawyer's Tannery in Napa at seven o'clock. While I help with chores in the evening, he again has to do the milking, as my right hand was afflicted with polio and the goats don't care for a one-handed milker. I do clean the bucks, the corrals and the milk house.

We have raised 9 calves which we have sold for a good price at the Napa auction. One nice Holstein calf weighed 190 lbs. at 7 weeks.

The money from them has bought our hay, grain, roofing for our barn, and other items. We have also purchased a new pickup truck recently.

We look forward to the time that we can have our herd developed to the point that it will be our entire business and source of income here at El Recinto de Cabero—the Place of Goats.

FEEDING AND BREEDING OF KIDS IN SWITZERLAND

"IN THE FEEDING of kids there is no comparison between our American methods and those in vogue in Switzerland," writes a breeder and importer after a visit to that country. "The familiar maxim that the growth of an animal is dependent on the method of feeding during the first year of its life more than later care is not practiced in Switzerland."

American breeders still look to Switzerland for the best in breeding stock, yet American practices in no way parallel those of Switzerland. Some American breeders insist on feeding milk to kids until they are 4 or 5 months old, and in addition grain is fed in large quantities. In Switzerland the goat is the poor man's cow, and the poor man needs the milk of his goat. As a result the majority of kids are weaned at a month to 6 weeks of age.

Even before that length of time has passed kids are sometimes fed a mixture of black coffee and milk in order to save milk for human consumption. No kid ever tastes grain. Hay and grass are its only food after it is weaned.

In addition to these apparent handicaps to growth, as judged by American practices, is the established custom of breeding kids at 8 or 9 months of age. Yet when these animals mature they have good size and excellent production which has made them sought as foundation stock in many countries, including America.

A white powdered chemical used by bakers to inhibit growth of mold in bread is being used with some success in treating animals suffering from chronic milk fever, also called ketosis and acetonemia. Used either as a drench or in the feed, sodium propionate is administered for 10 days. It increases the proportion of blood sugars.

Goat Milk in a New Guinea Mission

• By DOROTHY HOPE YOUNG, Macomb, Mo.

EARLY EACH MORNING, just as the sun came up over this New Guinea mission, my pupils and I would be hard at work acquiring knowledge. After only 10 minutes bushy heads would be nodding around me. Were they nodding affirmatively to my words of wisdom? By no means. They were asleep. The weather is hot and humid there, but my pupils were not sleepy because of the heat. I knew from a glance at their thin little arms and legs that they were hungry and undernourished. I pitied them as Christ pitied the hungry multitude, but I had no loaves and fishes. I would have to look for something else.

I could think of nothing better than goat milk, but goats were unknown in our region and I had to order them from Dutch New Guinea.

When the goats arrived, they were so happy to be on land again that they capered about for joy. Their antics frightened the onlooking natives who speedily disappeared up nearby trees. I called to the terrified Kanakas that the goats would not harm them, but in vain. They called back emphatically, "We will not come down until you chase away those two-horned dogs."

Still I was happy, for now I had fresh milk for my small students. It gave me great pleasure to see the daily improvement in their health. Their parents were dumbfounded and simply shook their heads.

Everything ran smoothly until a June morning when my servant banged on my door and shouted excitedly, "Come quickly! The Kanakas are coming to attack your house!"

I rushed to the doorway, rifle in hand. The Kanakas were already advancing up the hill toward my house, waving their weapons above their heads. Their war cries sounded through the morning air. This was serious. When the warriors were about 75 ft. away, I called, "Stop!"

The brave chief, running before his warriors, stopped and stood as if nailed to the ground. His spear fell to the ground. The other men

halted too but still held their weapons threateningly.

"Tell your warriors to lay down their bows and arrows and spears," I ordered the chief, "and you come here! Alone!"

He stepped closer. I did not take my eyes from him for even a second.

"What do you want?" I demanded.

His answer was short and determined. "You must die!"

"Tell me then, why must I die?"

"We have often spared your life before this. But now we have decided to put an end to it. Our council of Great Warriors has decided your death!" The chief, wearing a stick through his nostrils, did not look friendly.

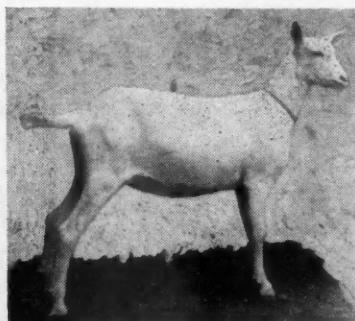
"If I must die, you will first tell me what wrong I have done?" The chief retreated a step and stammered, "You did a terrible thing. While we were away on our hunting expeditions, you fed our children with the milk of those horned dogs. Now our children will grow horns and we don't want children with horns."

The situation was still serious, but I laughed aloud.

"Look here," I said. "When I was a child I drank a lot of goat milk. Do I have horns now? And my servant here also drank goat milk and does he have horns?"

"No," the chief admitted sheepishly.

Then I asked one of the boys to fetch me the milk pail, still half



Greenleaf Cherita, first prize senior kid at the San Luis Obispo Co. (Calif.) Fair, bred and owned by H. A. Foote, Greenleaf Saanens, Tarzana, Calif.

full of milk. I put it to my mouth and took a long drink. My servant also drank.

Then the chief turned embarrassingly to his warriors and said, "We Kanakas are only big fools."

I gave him the milk pail and asked him to drink. He did, slowly at first, and then he drained the pail!

That day my small pupils had only spring water to drink; there was no more goat milk.

DAIRY BARN VENTILATION SAVES STOCK AND BUILDING

MORGAN HARTMAN's dairy could read as a success story, but like most others he has his problems. One of these was in the dairy barn, where his 70 or 75 goats were confined during cold weather. The walls and floor of the barn were continuously wet; in fact condensation moisture had to be swept out of the concrete mangers every morning before the goats could be fed.

All this water came from moisture condensing out of the moist air on to the cold floors and walls. The paint was peeling from the walls of the barn, and the boards were rotting.

Worse than even these conditions were the effects on the animals and on the milk produced by the herd. Each year Mr. Hartman lost animals due to pneumonia and other sicknesses. The odors in the barn affected the quality of the milk and its flavor.

With the installation of an automatic electric ventilation system his ventilation problems were solved. The physical condition of the herd was much improved. The barn has been repaired and repainted, and the paint peeling has stopped. The floors and walls are dry. The air in the barn is fresh, uniform in temperature, and free from odors.

DAIRY CARE JOURNAL—JANUARY 1954

An emergency blanket that is neat, efficient and cheap can be made from a burlap bag, four horse-blanket pins and two strips of burlap or other strong cloth, one 8" and the other 4" long. Place burlap bag over the back of the goat; with two pins fasten the 4" strip to the bag, under the goat's tail. Place the longer strip across the chest, low enough to prevent choking, and fasten on either side.

CABRETTA SAUSAGE MAKES MARKET FOR CULL GOATS

WHAT WILL you do with those surplus plus buck kids and the older does culled from the herd? They can be used to great advantage in the making of cabretta sausage, whether it be for household use or for marketing for cash. This is a sausage that can be handled in several ways to meet almost any demand, market and situation.

The meat is run through a meat cutter, the tendons or any stringy parts being removed. It is passed through the large knife first, and then the medium knife. One part to 5 of hard pork fat, or bacon, is passed through the large knife only. Salt and pepper is added, then a few whole peppers and, if desired, a little garlic is minced finely into the sausage.

The whole is worked thoroughly and is put into casings, using the tube attachment of the meat cutter, or with a funnel made large enough to push the meat into the casing. If the hand method, with the funnel, is used slip the casing over the funnel and hold with the left hand, pushing the meat through with the thumb of the right hand. It will be necessary to puncture the casing with a pin to let out the air.

When the casing is filled it is tied at both ends with a string long enough to hang them to dry. At first they are hung in a dry, warm place and after a few days hung in a cool, dry place. They can be smoked if one desires.

This sausage much resembles salami, and can be eaten raw if cured for 2 or 3 months, or it can be scalded for 5 minutes and eaten at any time.

LEAD ARSENATE AND PHENOTHIAZINE CONTROL PARASITES

THE ERADICATION of tapeworm from goats has been a difficult problem, but the use of a mixture of phenothiazine and lead arsenate has apparently proved effective for this purpose, according to a paper by Paul D. Harwood, appearing in the Proceedings of the Helminthological Society of Washington. It has been known for some time that lead arsenate would destroy these parasites, but its extreme toxicity has prevented its general use; knowledge of its toxicity is still quite incomplete.

Tests by Dr. Harwood show that

as little as 5 grams of the phenothiazine-lead arsenate mixture would kill goats, although at the levels prescribed in the experiments even goats in advanced states of pregnancy showed no ill effects from treatment.

It seems probable that further testing will be needed, however, before this treatment is released for general use.

HOME GOAT DAIRY FOR RETIRED EASTERN COUPLE

By Mrs. T. I. Hanson,
Citrus Heights, Calif.

How, and why, did we do it? It really started as a joke. Mr. Hanson used to say, "Some day let's get a goat." And I would ask, "I want to know first who is going to do the milking."

My brother used to have a couple of goats and raised three children on goat milk. He would always tell, "Yeah, gave the first baby an extra feed of goat milk and it about broke her mother's heart. Ornery kid wouldn't take her mother's milk any more."

After Mr. Hanson retired we took a long trip, finally ending in the Sacramento Valley in California, lured by the absence of snowy weather and icy roads which we had detested in the East. We bought a small place of 1½ acres, and started buying goat milk from a neighbor.

We liked the goat milk so much we bought a goat and changed the cow stall in the barn to make room for two goats . . . and Mr. Hanson did the milking.

When the second doe freshened we had too much milk and I started making cottage cheese. We still had a surplus, so I took some milk to

some other neighbors, and they have been steady milk customers since.

A man came to the door, "I see you have goats. Will you sell some milk?" Another man with stomach ulcers came, begging for goat milk, saying, "I had one quart given me. I sipped it along, but could hardly believe how well it set on my stomach—it really agrees with me!"

One doctor sent a family to us. Later he said, "I would not have given 5c for that child's chances to live the day I sent them to you for goat milk." That baby is now husky, past 2 years old, and still has his goat milk.

We do not want customers—we are retired. But our goats make an interesting and profitable activity for us and provide a lot of satisfaction as we watch the goat milk help these people.

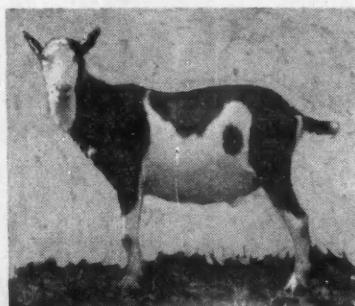
STILTON-TYPE CHEESE MADE FROM GOAT MILK

STILTON is a hard, rennet cheese ordinarily made from cow's milk to which a portion of cream has been added, but a superior type can be made from goat milk. The cheese is usually about 7 in. in diameter, 9 in. high, and weighs 12 to 15 lbs. It has a characteristic wrinkled or ridged rind, which is probably caused by the drying of molds and bacteria on the surface. When cut it shows blue or green portions of mold which give its characteristic piquant flavor. The cheese belongs to the same group as Roquefort.

The morning's milk is put into a tin vat, the cream from the night's milk is added and the whole brought to a temperature of 80° F., when the rennet is added. When firm the curd is dipped into cloths which are placed in tin strainers. After draining for one hour the cloths containing the curd are packed closely together in a large tub and allowed to remain for 12 hours, when they are again tightened and packed for 18 hours. The curd is ground up coarse, and salt is added, 1 lb. to 60 lbs. of curd.

The curd is then put into tin hoops, 8 in. in diameter and 10 in. deep. The cheeses remain in the hoops for 6 days, when they are bandaged for 12 days, or until they become firm, and are then placed in the curing room at 65° F.

Ripened Stilton cheese of late is often ground up and put into jars holding from 1 to 2½ lbs.



13 Acre Don Juan, French Alpine herd sire owned by Mrs. Edith Klesig, Melody Hill Goat Farm, Mt. View, Ark.

December Markets for Goat Milk

Location	Retail, bottled at farm, qt.	Retail, bottled delivered, qt.	Wholesale bottled, qt.	Bulk whole-sale, cwt.	Cheese, lb.	Miscellaneous
California, central	.45	.35	9.68			
California, central (1)			12.50-8.80			
California, San Joaquin Valley	.45	.35	9.68			
Ohio, north central	.35					
Tennessee, central	.40	.60				
Oregon, southern	.35	.40	.35			
Oregon, northwest (2)	.35		.25	8.00		
Seattle-Tacoma	.40	.47	.36			
California, Bay area	.45	.48-.45	.37			
Ohio, northwestern	.40*	.45*				
Alabama, Etowah-Jefferson Co. (3)	.40	.60*				
California, Alameda-Contra Costa (4)	.45	.35	9.68			
Seattle-Tacoma		.47*	.36*			
Massachusetts	.55*	.55*		9.30	1.50	
Dried manure, 12 lb. bag						1.00
Wisconsin, southern	.40	.45*	.37			
Ohio, eastern (5)	.50					
Hard grated cheese, pint					1.00	
Ice cream, quart						.50
Fudge, pound						1.00
Michigan, southeast	.40					
Compost, bushel						.50
Maryland				20.00		
New Jersey-New York	.50	.60	.45			
Washington, western		.40		4.40		
Pennsylvania, central (6)	.50			17.50		
Missouri, southwest (7)	.25					
Oregon, central	.35	.40	.35			
Oregon, central	.50					
Pennsylvania, southeastern	.50	.55	.30			
Alaska		.50	.45			
New Jersey, northern	.50	.60	.45			

* Pasteurized

THE USE of information given by goat dairymen in these market reports seems to be reaching out. A friend in England sends a clipping from an unnamed paper telling a bit of goat dairying in America and the prices secured for goat products as listed in this tabulation.

A few comments from dairymen further illuminate this month's tabulations:

(1) The price of fresh milk to be used for bottling purposes is \$10 a can of 10-gals., fob point of distribution. This price is set for the entire winter production as needed. Milk in this area to be used for evaporating is bought on a butterfat basis of \$2.20 per pound of butterfat, delivered at the processing plant.

(2) "The demand for milk has exceeded our expectations, and we simply do not have enough. We hope to more than double our output by next winter."

(3) "We are selling 10 gallons a day, but could sell 50 gallons a day if we had it. Our market continues to grow. . . . We are feeding alfalfa pellets % in. in diameter in place of hay as it is almost impossible to buy good hay. We pay \$3.50 per cwt. for the pellets."

(4) "We are to have a price hearing by the State Price Control Board on Dec. 21. There is a surplus of cow's

milk in the state and the Department of Agriculture is to consider cutting prices to increase consumption. There is a shortage of goat milk, which will be a strong argument in our favor. I am happy to have these market reports on goat milk to present at that time."

(5) "After Jan. 1 we will also be selling chevron, but we have not established prices as yet."

(6) "I have just been told that the pasteurizing equipment of another Pennsylvania goat dairy is for sale. This is the third one in less than 2 years! When will goat milk producers learn to produce good, clean NATURAL milk that does not need to be cooked and hence can do the job of nourishing that the good Lord intended it to do and that it will do if used correctly. All 3 were fairly large producers. Large customer turnover, low winter production and poor herd management, coupled with inability to tell customers how to use natural goat milk, takes its toll in time and goats. Goat milk and the industry suffers as a result—not to mention the financial end of the ventures."

(7) "We sold 547 qts. in November from 12 milkers, some of which are bred and production is dropping while demand is increasing. Customers, of course, drive several miles out to the farm for their milk."



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Your Secretary Reports

By Robert W. Soens

Comments on services, facilities and problems from the secretary of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., Box 30, Elyria, O.

The secretary of a local association in a western state wrote your secretary as follows: "Our association would like to have an official AMGRA show next summer. Will you please tell us what we must do?"

This request is typical of many received here in the AMGRA office, so we shall try to "cover the water front" on this business of official shows under the new revised rules, which will govern all shows and all champions to be "crowned" from now on.

The most important thing to do, of course, is to decide long in advance that you are interested in an official show and have the association secretary write to the AMGRA office for the new official show rules, which are now printed on the back of the application for Official Show. These rules should be studied carefully by the officers of the association before they are presented at the membership meeting. This is very important because all of the active members of any club should thoroughly understand the rules before commitments are made for an Official Show.

If you are going to have a kid and yearling show which embraces all of the breeds, you must have at least 75 entries before your show can become "official." If your show is to be a show for bucks only, you must have 45 entries for all breeds; or if the show is to be a "specialty" show—that is, for one breed only—you must have 45 entries for it to become "official."

When we use the term "official," we mean a show that conforms to the rules as printed on the back of the application. In other words, let us suppose that you have made application to conduct an official AMGRA show in your area in May. Every member of your club works to help assure a good entry in that show. However, at the last minute the weather or some other unforeseen factor causes the entry list to fall below the necessary 75 animals. The show, of course, will proceed as usual, but the AMGRA rosettes will be withheld and no official "Championships" awarded. In this case, the organization sponsoring the show can either retain the rosettes for use at a later official show, or it can return them to the AMGRA office. If a later show is held by the same organization in the same location and the rosettes sent for the earlier show have been retained, the application for the second show in the same season need not be accompanied by the fee.

Another factor which needs explaining at this point is one which can occur at either a "general" show or a "buck" show. Suppose, for example, at a general show you have the necessary 75 animals to make the show "official." You find in checking the entry list, however, that only 9 Toggenburgs are entered. This would mean that the Toggenburg rosette for this particular show would be awarded but would not count toward a permanent champion designation—not because of any discrimination against the breed or the animals entered—in accordance with the rules (d) and (j) on the back of the application for Official Show. Rule (d) reads in part: "For a buck to attain a leg of his championship there must be at least ten animals of his breed owned by at least two exhibitors and/or breeders in the show . . ." Rule (j) reads almost exactly the same except that you must substitute the word "doe" for "buck."

To summarize the procedure: (1) You write for an application for Official Show, which contains all of the rules under which the show must be held; (2) you study the rules and discuss them at the meeting of the local association which is to sponsor the show; (3) employ an official judge from the list of names supplied when your application is sent to you; (4) elect a chairman and clerk to conduct the show; (5) every member of the sponsoring organization does everything he can to help make the show a success; (6) after the show is over, it is the responsibility of the chairman, clerk, and official judge to see that all necessary reports are sent to the AMGRA office promptly.

Why not have your association sponsor an official show this year? Your AMGRA office will do everything possible to help.

Yesterday's Goatkeeping

From the files of Dairy Goat Journal

30 years ago
(January 1924)

There were 3 papers for the goat industry being published in the



Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lumsden, Felton, Calif., and their grade "family herd," their fine milker and a daughter they are raising for replacement.

United States: The Goat World and The Milk Goat News, as well as the Milk Goat Journal—the former ones later being taken over by the third, now known as Dairy Goat Journal.

Dr. C. Rager, veterinarian and goat breeder of San Antonio, Tex., wrote in favor of working toward the development of a distinctly American breed of dairy goats. Dr. Rager, now over 80 years old, is still an active breeder.

James B. Prewit was moving his herd to Baldwin Park, Calif., to be near the goat cheese factory there.

20 years ago

(January 1944)

One of America's pioneer goat dairies, Mrs. Aurora L. S. Hansen's Bonita Goat Dairy at Pasadena, Calif., was featured in a story by Mrs. Genevieve McClellan.

The so-called "tenth cross rule" for permitting high grade animals to be registered as purebred was adopted by the American Milk Goat Record Assn. This rule was subsequently repealed, but not until opposition to it had resulted in the founding of the American Goat Society. Mrs. James A. Patten was reelected president of the AMGRA.

The goat dairy of A. B. Earle, Ft. Worth, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

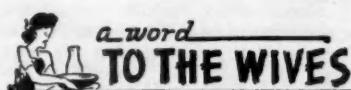
10 years ago

(January 1944)

Henry Berol purchased the Saanen herd of Hal Phye to establish his Berol Lodge Saanen herd near New York City.

Dr. A. J. Durant, Columbia, Mo., was reelected president of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., and Fred B. Keifer, Marshall, Ill., as secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Ernst announced the installation of new, modern dairy equipment in their Vitamin Goat Dairy at North Weymouth, Mass.



100-year-old pumpkin pie

1 1/4 cups sugar; 1/2 cup maple syrup; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1 teaspoon ginger; 3 cups pumpkin; 4 eggs; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 qt. goat milk. Beat separately the egg whites. Mix the rest of the ingredients, add egg whites, pour into unbaked crust. Bake, and when cold spread with tart plum jam and whipped cream. You may use canned pumpkin.—Mrs. Charles Delaney.

Steamed pudding

1 cup sour goat milk; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup raisins; 1 cup goat tallow; 1/2 cup molasses; pinch of salt; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 2 or 3 eggs; 1/2 teaspoon cloves; 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg; 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon; 1/2 cup nuts; 1/4 cup dates. Mix all together into a stiff batter; steam 2 hours.—Mrs. Verl Owens.

Cottage cakes

Two eggs separated; 1 cup goat cottage cheese; 1 cup thick sour goat cream; 1/2 cup flour; 1/2 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon salt. Beat egg whites, set aside. Beat egg yolks, add cheese and cream; mix well. Combine dry ingredients with cheese mixture, fold in beaten egg whites. Bake on slightly greased griddle. Makes 12 to 14 Cottage cakes. Serve hot with plenty of goat butter and syrup or honey.—Mrs. Arnold Staggs.

Chocolate peanut-butter fudge

3 cups goat milk; 2 1-oz squares unsweetened chocolate; 3 cups sugar; few grains salt; 1 1/2 teaspoons corn syrup; 4 tablespoons peanut-butter; 1 teaspoon vanilla. Combine all ingredients except peanut-butter and flavoring. Stir over low heat until sugar dissolves, then cook without stirring until soft ball stage. Remove from heat, add peanut-butter, cool to lukewarm and then beat until thick and creamy, adding vanilla. Pour into greased platter.—Hazel Cox.

Spice drops with butter

1/3 cup goat butter; 1 cup dark brown sugar; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1/2 teaspoon cloves; 1 egg or 2 yolks; 1 teaspoon vanilla; 2/3 cup sour goat milk; 1 1/2 cups flour; 1 teaspoon soda. Cream butter and sugar. Add other ingredients and beat 1 minute. Half fill muffin pans and bake 15 minutes in moderate oven.—Mrs. Russell Ruff.

Strippings

• Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Simpson, Fargo, N. Dak., visited Dairy Goat Journal upon their return from delivering their Nubian herd sire, Jelinski's Sanfern of Upstream, to his new owner, Mrs. Walton W. Hayse, Richview, Ill.

• Nominee for the smartest baseball player: Ceto Conde plays with the Guayama, P. R., team. His salary contract calls for a specified cash sum each month, plus one dairy goat—which he adds to the Nubian dairy he has established.

• Rev. and Mrs. Dean Farris, Fredericksburg, Ia., who raise Nubians on their "farmerage," visited Dairy Goat Journal in November.

• Ed Gehris, Greenwood Goat Dairy, Mertztown, Pa., writes, "The Toggenburg gals at Greenwood are enjoying at milking time their new 3-speed automatic player and choice organ recordings that Santa brought them as a reward for clean milk."

• Mrs. Mary A. Mazarr, veteran Toggenburg breeder of Northbrook, Ill., and a former director of the American Goat Society, passed away last April. Survivors include her husband,

ELMCREST and MOUNTAIN HEARTH

FRENCH ALPINES SUPREME

We are offering kids of exceptional size, depth of body and strength of bone out of OUR BEST SHOW-WINNING HEAVY-PRODUCING DAMS.

All kids sired by the GREAT **B

EMILIO DEL-NORTE AR 133

Son of WORLD RECORD YVONNE DEL-NORTE.

Buck kids priced low if taken early.

Please write to either

HELEN KIRBY HELEN STAVER
Elmcrest Mountain Hearth
Mechanicville W. Brattleboro
New York Vermont

--Del-Norte Goatery Registered--

Master Breeder Certificate No. 5

AMGRA

It pays to buy direct—

From the breeder who has 25 years selective breeding of one breed; 18 years of official testing under AMGRA rules . . . who has bred such world record does as Yvonne Del-Norte, Maids Del-Norte, Gloria Del-Norte and hundreds of other great Del-Norte does.

Place your order now for 1954 kids

MRS. F. N. CRAVER
Rt. 4 Bentonville Ark.

The Mille Fleur Herd

FRENCH ALPINES

1. Vigorous Constitution.
2. Physical Soundness.
3. Persistent Lactation.
4. Annual Kid Crop.

DR. W. R. McCUISTION
1110 Mistletoe Dr., Ft. Worth, Tex.

ELMCREST FRENCH ALPINES

Herd sire **B Emilio Del-Norte AR 133, son of world record ***M Yvon Del-Norte, 5094.4 lbs. milk, 195.5 lbs. butterfat in 365 days official test. • Elmcrest dams combine production and beauty.

• Stock for sale. • Bucks at stud.

HELEN KIRBY, Mechanicville, N. Y.

Imported British Saanens

3500 to 4200 lb. producers.
For Sale: Petrol's Samson, sired by imported Thundersley Petrol. Also a few very choice buck kids. Write for full information.

AMEDIO DE PIERRO
4202 Madison Ogden, Utah

BILLS OF SALE

Necessary for transferring title when goats are sold. In bound books, 50 original and 50 duplicate copies, perforated, with carbons. 25¢ a book, postpaid.

Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

★ Sablemoor Quality NUBLIANS

SUMMER AND FALL SPECIAL

Week old and older doe and buck kids from young Sablemoor does of these famous lines:

JUDY PEARL AR: Highest Nubian lifetime record, 2829 lbs. milk.

ALRAKIM REBA SABINA AR: 3 Vermont records over 2000 lbs.

ALRAKIM JANICE BRITA AR: 3 Vermont records, 4 AR daughters.

SABLEMOOR PRETTY PENNY AR: 2 Vermont records over 1946 lbs. milk, over 100 lbs. fat.

Prices \$25 and up, at one week. Write for herd list.

Continuous DHIA testing. State Certified Bang's free.

NANCY WATSON, Putney, Vermont

Desert Nubians

Championships earned for both conformation and production. Stock usually for sale. Please write

MRS. J. C. LINCOLN,
Scottsdale, Ariz.

INDEMO'S NUBLIANS

Champion-bred for production

Stock for sale at all times.

Booking orders for 1954 kids.

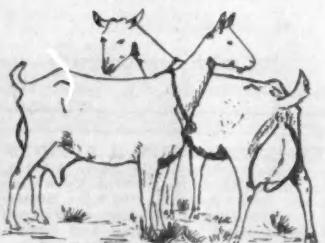
H. L. WILSON
1108 Spring Branch Rd., Independence, Mo.

PLAINVIEW NUBIAN GOAT DAIRY

Elam S. Horst, owner, Bareville, Pa.

Home of Imported Budleets Mariner and Valley Park Hill Brutus Sandy—both at stud to approved does.

DOLLY-MARK RANCH asks . . .



Want a Bargain?

Winter clearance—your gain
2 bred, registered Nubiens
4 bred, registered Saanens

Family milkers—at a family price.

DOLLY AND MARK ROSE
416 Horn Ave. Santa Rosa, Calif.

WILTON FRENCH ALPINAS

Quality and Performance in the Pail
Weaned kids and does at prices a commercial dairy could afford.

CHARLES HOEFLER, Veterinarian
Wilton, Conn.

3 married daughters, and several grandchildren.

- Mr. and Mrs. William A. Norman, Camarillo, Calif., presented Leonard Boynton, Fillmore, Calif., with a doe for his 4-H project—and to help insure his success also presented him with a subscription to Dairy Goat Journal.

- Ed Walker, Mar-Go Acres, Parsonsburg, Md., was featured with his goats in an illustrated article in the Salisbury (Md.) Times of Dec. 8.

- An attractive calendar advertising her Joy-Bell Goat Dairy has been sent to nearly 300 customers and prospects by Mrs. Mary Taylor, East Liverpool, O.

- While working in New York to get a plane load of baby chicks to Egypt, Bob Zigler of the Heifer Project, Inc., went to see Porgy and Bess. He writes, "You can appreciate my surprise when Porgy was brought on the stage in a cart pulled by a Toggenburg buck."

- Laurelwood Acres, Chatsworth, Calif., took a carload of 51 animals to exhibit at the Arizona State Fair at Phoenix. They are now planning to make a more extensive eastern invasion with their highly successful West Coast show herd in 1954.

- Friends of Jerry Kosumbersky, Omaha, Nebr., are supplying him with a French Alpine buck and 3 does. Since boyhood he has been crippled by polio. The goats will provide an occupation which he can well handle himself.

- Tom Stephens, secretary to President Eisenhower, has donated a dairy goat to a hermit he met while accompanying the president in Colorado. Stephens now gets twice-a-week letters from the hermit reporting on the well-being of the doe.

- E. Ed. Taylor, goat dairyman of Modesto, Calif., is on his way to Europe with a carload of cattle which will be distributed to refugee farmers through the Heifer Project, Inc. Mr. Taylor has long been active in cooperating with the Heifer Project.



E. Ed. Taylor, goat dairyman, and Martin Strate, west coast representative for the Heifer Project, Inc., both of Modesto, Calif., load goats destined for shipment as part of the Goats for Egypt program being carried on with the cooperation of the American Milk Goat Record Association.

- Mrs. H. E. McLaren, West Hill Farm, Bothell, Wash., the newest director of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., was featured in an article in the Seattle (Wash.) Times for Dec. 6, entitled "Goats Are Ideal for Small Suburban Farm."

- New regulations for the production of Certified Milk have just been announced. A copy of these regulations may be had on request from the American Assn. of Medical Milk Commissions, Inc., 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

- Peace is not the absence of conflict, but the ability to cope with it.

- James A. Matthews, goat owner of Oklahoma City, Okla., visited Dairy Goat Journal while passing through Columbia on Highway 40.

- On the newsstands is a new Farm Handbook, put out by Mechanix Illustrated, containing a quite comprehensive guide for the beginner in goatkeeping. This dairy goat section is written and illustrated by Michael Frye, veteran goat dairyman of Pennsburg, Pa.

- The first class in goatkeeping at Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa, Calif., had 47 students enroll. The instructor is Mrs. Myrtle Hill, who has been instructor in goatkeeping at Pierce Agricultural College. The course runs 16 weeks. Red's Goat Ranch, Bellflower, Calif., took advantage of the opportunity to advertise its Nubians by presenting each enrollee with a pencil with their ad imprinted.

- E. M. Finans, Santa Ana, Calif., offers free breedings to one of his purebred bucks to any goat owner under 18 or over 65. The Finans raise Thoroughbred and Quarterbred race horses and always try to have a few does freshening just before the colts are dropped in the spring, so that they may have supplementary milk as needed.

- For many years Louis L. Gakle, Ontario, Calif., has utilized the milk from his goats for feeding calves. The young beevies are sold at a premium to steady customers, who buy them right at the farm. He says this process pays, as it has been the source of income that has raised his family.

- Robert F. Anderson, Santa Ana, Calif., furnished the tools and supervision for members of the Orange Co. Dairy Goat Assn. to build panels which were used to make pens for their goat show. These panels were not only used for the association's own show, but have been profitably rented out several times for other uses. Mr. Anderson also took time off for a week to stay with the goats at the show.

- Edgardo F. Blanco of the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture spent several days in Columbia, making arrangements with John P. Brox of the Heifer Project, Inc., for the shipment of dairy goats to be distributed among the missions, agricultural schools and similar projects

in Puerto Rico. He returned to Puerto Rico as attendant for a plane load of the animals. Mr. Blanco is himself a goat owner, and is working on his Ph.D. dissertation using a goat breeding project as the basis of his studies.

• Goat milk is used in the restoration of ancient books and manuscripts, according to an article in *Life* magazine for December 7.

With the Breeds

♦ Cover girl: Mirandi of Laurelwood Acres, pictured on the cover of this issue, produced 1851.9 lbs. on her 305-day AR test as a yearling; as a 4-year-old she produced 2111.3 lbs. in 305 days, at the same time traveling over 2000 miles on the show circuit. She has recently added to her impressive list of championships by adding that of the Arizona State Fair. One of her sons is herd sire for Dr. C. C. Warkantin's Green Acre Herd, Fair Oaks, Calif., another is junior herd sire at Laurelwood Acres.

♦ Mrs. C. W. Channel, Chanubian Herd, Arcadia, Fla., has shipped 5 young Nubians to E. W. Lewis, Cartago, Costa Rica. The sale was made through Mrs. Channel's ad in *Dairy Goat Journal*. The young does are Chanubian Sandra, Chanubian April Bojangles, Chanubian Francesca Bojangles and a bred grade yearling, Chanubian Maxie. Mrs. Channel selected Twin Cedars Breckenridge from Mrs. Walton Hayse, Richview, Ill., as an unrelated buck kid to go with the does. The does left Miami by air on Nov. 11 and arrived in San Jose at 12:30 p.m. the same day. These are the first purebred goats ever to arrive in Costa Rica, and the government officials have taken a keen interest in Mr. Lewis' project.

♦ Onandaga Sandra and Onandaga Landra, twin Saanen does, and their sire, Onandaga Ted, have been purchased by John de Olde, Kingston, N. Y., from A. Allen, Sandy Creek, N. Y. Two bred Nubian does, Onandaga Jean and Onandaga Shirley, were also secured from Mr. Allen. He has also purchased Cornucopia Mirage, the Nubian doe pictured on the cover of the December issue of *Dairy Goat Journal*, from Mrs. Dorothy Martin, Suric Farm, Newtown, Pa.

♦ Bunnsherd Holsom Pecos, a Saanen buck sired by Petrol's Pete for Bunnsherd, and out of the AR doe, Tresa of Ironton, has been sold by T. E. Burn, Decatur, Ga., to A. C. Gramling, Orangeburg, S. C.

♦ Mrs. Roy Schroeder, Riverside, Calif., reports the following French Alpine sales: Triple R/H Sir Yogi of the Circle W to Mrs. Roy Walker, San Jacinto, Calif.; and a bred doe, Triple R/H TV to Edward Terroux, Mira Loma, Calif. Mrs. Schroeder adds: "While I was in the hospital recently I surely talked goats and goat prod-

ucts. Now since coming home I've had orders for goats or goat products."

♦ Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Beal, Merced, Calif., report the following Nubian sales: Naja Novella to Mr. and to R. Thomas, San Rafael, Calif., Naja Dena and Naja Paulinka to Mr. and Mrs. Stan Morrison, Rio Linda, Calif. Paulinka is a daughter of their many times champion doe, Naja Paula.

♦ Oakwood Diana, Oakwood Sheba and Oakwood Suzie, Nubian does, were sold by Dolly-Mark Ranch, Santa Rosa, Calif., to the Mayru Herd of Virginia and Rupert Aken, Pleasant Grove, Calif., for Mr. and Mrs. W. Dutton, Sonoma, Calif. They also sold Dolly-Mark's Bab's, a 2-year-old doe, to R. Thomas, San Rafael, Calif., and Dolly-Mark's Mandi-Leen, Saanen doe kid, to Mrs. W. Offenbach, Cotati, Calif. The kid is to be a gift to Mrs. Offenbach's granddaughter. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Rose of Dolly-Mark Ranch have also given Dolly-Mark's Yo-Leen, a Saanen doe kid, to the Summer Camp for the Blind at Sonoma, Calif.

♦ Mrs. Edith Klesig, Melody-Hills Goat Farm, Mt. View, Ark., says, "The ad in the October issue of *Dairy Goat Journal* sold all the French Alpine does I could offer at present. I sold Melody-Hills Nora to Mrs. Robert Kantner, Highland, Ill.; Melody-Hills Daisy to Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Smith, Rushing, Ark.; Melody-Hills Frisky and Melody-Hills Skippy Lou to Mrs. A. H. Palmer, Miami, Fla. . . . When I have more goats to sell, I'll surely sell them through *Dairy Goat Journal*."

♦ Ten-month Advanced Registry tests have been completed by 2 French Alpine does owned by Mrs. Rejsende Aandrig and Mr. and Mrs. Anders Van Tauber, San Antonio, Tex. Kongelig Vivace II produced 3963 lbs. milk and 133.1 lbs. fat, and LaVerna's Sienna produced 3025.9 lbs. milk and 101.88 lbs. fat, according to Robert W. Soens, secretary of the AMGRA. Mrs. David Lindsay, Rutherfordton, N. C., had 2 Toggenburgs complete their 305-day test, also. Chimney Rock Jan Daphne produced 2394.5 lbs. milk and 103.83 lbs. fat, and The Arrowhead's Natalie produced 2500.3 lbs. of milk and 101.73 lbs. fat.

♦ Returning from the AMGRA convention, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knoop, Fensternol Herd, Amelia, O., stopped with Mrs. F. C. Craver, Bentonville, Ark., and purchased Sharon Del-Norte, a French Alpine doe kid, daughter of Kara Del-Norte AR 1966, sired by Pierrot Del-Norte.

♦ Mrs. Carl Sandburg, Chikaming Herd, Flat Rock, N. C., has purchased 2 sons of the imported Nubian buck, Berkham Evans from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Knoop, Fensternol Herd, Amelia, O. They are out of unrelated AR dams. Mrs. Sandburg also has 2 daughters of Evans from one of her own unrelated AR does, which will be mated to these Evans' sons to line-breed closely to the Evans line, and retain a 50% concentration of Evans' blood.

CAPE MAY NUBIANS



Have stood the test of time! They have true Nubian type, plus long lactation and production. • Have a few early spring born doelings for sale, \$75 - \$85. Black with silver ears. • This is top quality stock — it pays to buy the best, so start right by buying quality stock.

ELIZABETH BUCH

White Oak Rd., R. D. 1 Sandstone, Va.

Fensternol Herd

A son of the imported Nubian

\$23† Berkham Evans

will increase your milk production

Every doe in this 4-generation pedigree has produced over 2500 lbs. of milk in official British tests. His grandam, R3 Berkham LuLu Q* AN-3115, set the British record with 3525 lbs. of 5.06% bf. milk. In 5 lactations her production was 12,637 lbs. (average 5.2% bf.).

Write for sales list

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Knoop
Locust Corner Road
Amelia, Ohio

FOR SALE

This son of

IMPORTED MALPAS MELBEX



Key City Malpas Melbex Winston N104609
This fine buck out of one of England's greatest Nubian sires will improve your herd! You'll like him—write for full information.

1954 KIDS FOR SALE
KEITH RANDLE, Granbury, Texas

GREENLEAF SAANENS

Show and Production Records
On Official Test

—Reserve your 1954 kids now—

H. A. FOOTE

18404 Collins St. Tarzana, Calif.

**IMPORTED
\$843+ Etherley Mynas**



Make your next herd sire a
MYNAS son

Some fine buck kids and a few doe kids
sired by this famous Saanen male.
Send for your copy of our sales list.

ALLAN ROGERS
Caprice Farm Burtonsville, Md.

Mel-O-Roy Saanens



Check our winnings in the show
ring and at the milk pail! See what
our stock has done in other herds!
Some select animals now for sale,
including extra fine 1953 buck and doe
kids—and booking orders for 1954
kids.

LEROY & MELVINA NORDFELT
MEL-O-ROY GOAT FARM
Rt. 1 Box 326 Ripon, Calif.

Lactation Saanens

Offer—

Two sons of "B Lactation Messenger,
both tested fertile. Hornless, snow
white. Dams are from AR does, and
"B Dona's Lad of Wasatch AR 126.
Messenger is the son of imported
Mostyn Messenger and Cameo of
Wasatch "M AR 1884.

Two bred does, one bred to Messenger,
other to his son.

Write for list and prices.

All our Saanens delivered to your door.

W. L. AUGHENBAUGH
Box CJ Phone 24 Kenney, Ill.

BEECH HILL SAANENS

Hardy, Maine-grown stock with long
lactations. • Booking 1954 kids.

MRS. C. M. STANFORD
Wayne, Maine



WORRY CORNER

YOU ARE invited to write Dairy Goat Journal about any problems (if your problem is veterinary, please refer to this special department in Dairy Goat Journal before writing). They will be answered free of charge, or you will be referred to sources of information. BE SURE AND ENCLOSE STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR REPLY. Each month a few problems of general interest will be published in this department.

Milk during estrus

Q: Is milk from goats that are in heat all right to use?

A: Certainly, provided it is normal in appearance and texture.

Dehorning

Q: What is the best way to dehorn a 7-month-old doe? Her horns are about 4 in. long.

A: A dehorning instrument, or a small-toothed, very sharp saw are probably the best for horns at this age. The cut must be made very close to the skull to be sure that all horn tissue is removed. The inexperienced operator is seldom successful with this operation at this age, as he rarely cuts close enough to the skull to remove all the horn tissue.

Dry period

Q: My doe will be fresh in about 2 months. She is still giving over 2 qts. daily. Should I just keep on milking her, or should she be dried off?

A: The owner who fails to dry off his doe at least 8 weeks before freshening is fooling himself. The few extra pounds gained at the end of the lactation are paid for by many pounds of lost production in the next lactation. No matter how much milk the doe may be producing 8 weeks before kidding, she must be dried off at this time if she is expected to produce a good kid and give milk in the coming lactation at a rate of which she is inherently capable.

Test for Bang's

Q: I bought a young doe that freshened 3 weeks early. Her kid was weak and died. Could she have Bang's disease? How can I find out?

A: It is extremely improbable that your doe has Bang's disease, but the inflexible rule should be, "When in doubt—test." There is no other sure and simple diagnosis. Your veterinarian can make this test of your goats; the cost is very small in relation to the satisfaction of knowing!

Yield of butter

Q: How much goat milk does it take to make 1 lb. of butter?

A: In calculating quantities, the amount of butter that can be made from a given quantity of milk will depend upon the composition of the butter itself. Butter varies in its composition, according to the amount of salt and water incorporated and, to some extent, the casein content. There

is also some loss of butterfat in skim-milk. It is generally accepted that with good handling there will be about a 1/6 increase of butter over the amount of butterfat. From 100 lbs. of 4% milk we may expect about 4% lbs. of butter.

Freezing goat milk

Q: Is it possible to freeze and store goat milk?

A: Yes. This is a good practice for home use, and some commercial dairies are finding it practical—although milk regulations in some communities will not permit the sale of such milk. Goat milk lends itself to quick freezing processes better than does cow milk. It takes a milk of extremely high quality to freeze well.

Colostrum can be frozen for kid feeding, and the wise breeder fortifies himself with a good reservoir of frozen colostrum for starting newborn kids.

Retirement age

Q: At what age should a buck be retired from service?

A: The pat answer would be, "Whenever he no longer produces viable sperm." But as far as age being a factor in this some fine bucks have been in service regularly at 9 or 10 years of age. Artificial insemination may help prolong the useful age of choice sires most materially.

Weaning kid

Q: We have a March kid. Due to lack of space we find it necessary to put her in the same pen with her dam, which she started immediately to nurse, although separated for over 4 months. How can we break this kid from nursing?

A: Judging from dates on your letter, although you did not specify, you apparently made the mistake of letting this kid nurse the dam for some time before separating them. While occasionally a kid, under these conditions, can be kept from nursing by applying foul-tasting substances to the teats of the dam, or by putting a muzzle on the kid, these are usually but temporary makeshifts. The only sure solution is to either keep the animals in separate pens, or to sell one or the other and to replace her with another doe.

Breed by bleat

Q: Can you tell the breed of goats by their bleat?

A: No.

VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by STAMPED ENVELOPE will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability or you will be referred to sources of information. Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. McCULSTON, 1110 Mistletoe Drive, Fort Worth, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases. If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCulston he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for such reply.

Dehorning ribbons

Q: We have found it very difficult to dehorn so that small dehorning ribbons will not develop even after the scars have formed and the head healed.

A: We dehorn our kids about 3 months of age because they seem to suffer the least set-back at this period. The kid is weighed and an intravenous anesthetic is administered slowly which has been calculated according to the body weight and general anesthesia of surgical depth has been reached. The area around the horns is cleansed and



Dr. McCulston

clipped of hair, then carefully disinfected. A small human bone saw is used severing the horns about 1 in. below the hairline. Next a reamer is used to enlarge the opening and remove possible microscopic roots of the horn that if left intact will develop into horn ribbons. The surgical area is packed with sulfanilamide powder and bandage applied over the top of the head and under the throatlatch region. Caution should be exercised here that the bandage is not too tight and obstructs breathing. This is left on for a week or 10 days, then removed followed by application of Smear No. 62 when flies are active, otherwise daily dustings of sulfa powder. This reaming process will usually prevent ribbons if carefully performed.

High flankers

Q: We have a yearling buck with testicles still up in the flanks. A horseman told us he was a "high flanker" and would not breed.

A: Your friend probably meant that the buck was sterile, which is correct. These animals are usually troublesome and should be either operated on for his cryptorchidism or destroyed.

Spanish fly

Q: Where can I get some Spanish fly to make my goat breed?

A: This old time drug made from a species of beetles was at one time used for an aphrodisiac (drug to excite the sexual instinct) but has fallen into disuse because it is dan-

gerous and there are modern hormones that produce better results with more safety. About all Spanish fly is used for now is an ingredient in blistering ointments which will surely take the hide and hair off when applied externally. Consult your veterinarian and he can offer suggestions as to a hormone treatment that will bring about the results you desire.

Leg weakness in newborn

Q: We have a number of kids that do not get on their feet for several days following their birth. Their hind legs seem to be weak and unsteady.

A: I believe this is seen more often among kids that do not get enough colostrum. This is the first milk produced by the mother after kidding. Unless kids are fed regularly about every 2 or 3 hours the first 24 hours they may not get sufficient amount of this very important first milk from their dam and will manifest a weakness of the general muscular system which will also be very noticeable in the hind legs. Where the dam is sick and colostrum is scanty, it is well to stir in a raw egg with the milk to be fed kids. Where colostrum is mixed with other milk and fed to kids the same weakness may show up but not to such a prominent degree. Some breeders go so far as to rear kids on the dam's milk only even though other milk is available, and they think kids get a better start by doing this. The addition of 1/10 gr. of alpha tocopherol acetate tablets to milk for kids showing leg weakness will increase strength in skeletal musculature.

Favus

Q: My doe is losing her hair and has dry, crusty sores all over her, the sores even occurring on her nose.

A: These circular areas that come on the skin of a goat allowing the hair to slip off is known as favus or ringworm. It is transmissible to other members of the herd and under certain circumstances to man. Clean the places with rubbing alcohol and allow to dry, then apply ordinary tincture of iodine or Iodex, which is iodine ointment. Wash hands and disinfect them with rubbing alcohol 70% after treating an animal with ringworm. If possible gather hair that slips away when treating and burn or bury.

Messenger's Daughters

are BEST

in show, all breeds, in England

We quote the judge's opinion from the British Goat Society Monthly Journal:

"Mostyn Morn looking her very best, showing great quality and carrying ample milk."—Judge Bracewell.

"Mostyn Meadowsweet, the Rosette winner, hard to fault, her udder and teats are a model for all."—Judge Bagnall.

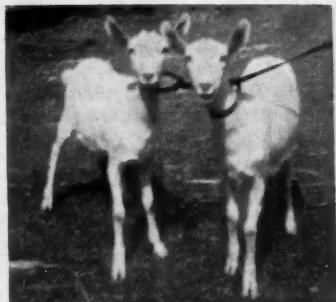
"Mostyn prefix taking the major award with a particularly beautiful first kidder, Mostyn Meadowsweet. Conformation, handling, udder and general appearance, all faultless."—Judge Gibbon.

SS44† Mostyn Messenger
was England's LEADING SAANEN
SIRE IN 1951.

We are now reserving Messenger's
1954 kids.

PINCKNEY FARM'S SAANENS
Carmel, New York

MORADA SAANENS
CHRIS & ALOHA ANDREASKIS
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Best wishes for the New Year
1954 kids may be reserved,
sired by son of
SS44† Mostyn Messenger, imported

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Advanced Registry Breeding

BRED DOES

Freshening first time . . . January
or February . . . even though
born in 1952.

Fine, sound animals . . . from Best
Bloodlines in Country.

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Choice buck kids from
does that have milked
more than 12 lbs. and
sired by ARIBOY (son of
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AR Herd Sire 146

Send your reservation now for
1954 KIDS

Sired by Adam

Other stock for sale: Does, bucks,
yearlings, kids.

AUSTIN ACRES East Hartland, Conn.

Sunset Hollow Toggenburgs

Selling out our small but excellent herd of high-production animals.

Two proved herd sires: Sunset Hollow Simeon II T98636 and Sunshine's Rio of Sunset Hollow T95135.

Two bred doelings, 2 bred first fresheners, 1 doeling.

Fink and Chikaming bloodlines.

Herd has been on AR test 3 times; always on TB and Bangs test.

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Purebred Toggenburg, produced 11.7 lbs. milk of 3.9% bf. on official 24-hr. test. Bred to Coop. British Toggenburg, "Counterfeit." \$100 fob, Washington, D. C.

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

GOAT CLUB

Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare fact that "Mr. Smith talked on cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in that talk will be of value to other owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue and so on).

Coming Events

Jan. 9—Tri-Country Capriculturist Assn., Borst Park, Centralia, Wash., at 12:00 noon. Lovina Brasseur, sec., Rt. 4 Box 369, Olympia, Wash.

Jan. 13-14—Heifer Project, Inc., annual meeting, New Windsor, Md. Thurl Metzger, executive secretary, North Manchester, Ind.

Jan. 17—South-Central Florida Dairy Goat Assn. meeting, Arcadia, Fla. Mrs. C. W. Channel, sec., 444 N. Hillsborough Ave., Arcadia, Fla.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs or other dates of interest, should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION HAS REPORT ON AMGRA ANNUAL MEETING

The Texas Gulf Coast Dairy Goat Assn. met at the home of S. W. McIntosh, Bellaire, Tex., to hear a report by Mr. McIntosh on the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., which he attended.

After the meeting a judging demonstration was put on out in the goat pen, with good and bad features of 7 goats pointed out.

Refreshments, with goat milk, were served.—Report by C. R. Rostrom, sec., Almeda, Tex.

NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED BY SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA BREEDERS

The South Pennsylvania Dairy Goat Assn. was formed at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hennecke, New Kensington, Pa. The following officers were elected: Edward E. Rupp, Jr., pres.; John Hennecke,

vice-pres.; Mrs. Hazel M. Rupp, sec-treas. The new organization is to serve the dairy goat industry in south central Pennsylvania.

Speakers were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Waters of Norristown. Mr. Waters is secretary-treasurer of the Research Committee of the Pennsylvania Dairy Goat Assn.—Report by Mrs. Hazel M. Rupp, Carlisle, Pa.

MRS. MC LAREN SUCCEEDS TO OFFICE AS AMGRA DIRECTOR

Upon the resignation of Glen Daley as director of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. the new director from Dist. V becomes Mrs. H. E. McLaren, Bothell, Wash. Mrs. McLaren has been an active breeder in the northwest, and has been developing an outstanding Nubian herd.

Normally the load of work of the office is at a minimum in the period between the fall fairs and the first of the year. However, the volume of work being done this fall sets an all-time high for this time of the year, forecasting an unprecedented volume of business for 1954. Because of this office load it is urged that membership dues for the coming year be sent in as early as possible, as well as any registrations, or other business which can be handled early.

Dues for 1954 are, of course, due as of Jan. 1.

The revision of fees for registration and several other services that were approved at the 1953 annual meeting are in effect as of Jan. 1. Some of the fees show an increase, some a decrease. These are based on actual cost records in an effort to make each division of work as nearly self-supporting as possible. The new fee schedule accompanies this report. Please check carefully in sending in your 1954 business that you use this new fee schedule.

A very considerable volume of extra work has been added to the work of the office, due to the complete revision and simplification of

SCHEDULE OF RATES EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1954

	Rates for Members	Rates for Non-members
Registration of animals under 1 year of age	\$2.00	\$ 3.00
Registration of animals 1 year and over	3.00	5.00
Duplicate certificate	2.00	3.00
Export certificate	3.00	5.00
Revision of certificate	1.00	2.00
Pedigree (production and show records on quotation when pedigree is ordered)		
3-generation	2.00	3.00
4-generation	3.00	4.50
Transfer of ownership		
When on original application for registration, by bill of sale, or transfer of certificate		
90 days and under	1.00	1.00
Over 90 days	2.00	2.00
Transfer of estate to heirs or change in business name when entire herd is transferred at one time (per animal)	.50	.50
Star Certificates		
Star Milkers		
If star is based on current AR record and application is presented within ten days of receipt of qualification for AR slip by breeder so that all work may be completed at one time	1.00	2.00
If application is presented later or if star is based on a one-day test	3.00	5.00
Star Bucks		
If application is presented at same time buck is registered	1.00	2.00
All other bucks with no progeny at date of application	2.00	4.00
Bucks with registered progeny	4.00	7.00
AR Herd Sire Certificate	7.50	11.00
Prefix (herd name)	2.00	4.50
Special Handling Fee		
Work presented will normally be handled on a 30-day basis. If breeder requires special handling for return of any item on a specific date—for example, within 10 days—"Special Handling" fee of 50% of regular charge is to be added.		
Example: If the regular fee is \$3.00, special handling would be 50 per cent more (\$1.50), or at total of \$4.50.		
A 4-generation pedigree for a non-member would cost \$6.75. The revision of a certificate for a member would be \$1.50.		





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FROM AMATEUR backyard goat owner to commercial goat dairyman, Frank Coutant grew in the dairy goat business. Here he outlines the steps to success, the pitfalls to avoid so that owning dairy goats is a money-making pleasure all along the way. Whether you own one goat or a thousand THE ABC OF GOAT DAIRYING adds to the pleasure and profit of the enterprise.

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8. Care of the Milking Doe
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Columbia, Mo.

JOURNAL-WAY

Leaflets

A series of leaflets to help you is now made available to subscribers to Dairy Goat Journal. Any ONE leaflet is 10c; 3 leaflets for 25c, postpaid:

1. Tips on Kid Care
2. Furs and Skins from Goats
3. Buying Goats
4. Care of Milk in the Home
5. Goat Milk for Nursing Mothers
6. Breeding, Pregnancy and Care of the Doe at Kidding
7. Tainted Milk, Its Causes and Remedies
8. Goat Manure
9. Stomach Ulcers
10. Brucella Infection
11. How to Evaluate a Goat
12. Kid-Rearing with Dry Skim Milk

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A practical guide to the selection and management of a small farm

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- 143 pages—100 illustrations
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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.



Mrs. H. E. McLaren, Bothell, Wash., new director of the AMGRA, with one of her young Nubian does, Valley Park Hills Meriel's Azaria.

many of the applications and forms used. It is believed these new forms will make it easier for you to make your applications for all services, and that they will also simplify the work in the office. You may, of course, continue to use the old applications which you have on hand—subject to the new fee schedule, of course.

What better New Year's resolution could each member make for the good of the entire industry than to adopt the goal of "Every member get a member." If you need membership application blanks just request them from the secretary's office.

The second section of the Advanced Registry record volume is now in preparation and will be in the hands of the printer shortly. To breed intelligently it is almost essential that you have this volume on hand so you can know the actual milk production and inheritance back of your stock. It is a "must" for every serious goat breeder; a book that will answer many questions and of surprising usefulness. As a permanent record advertising is being accepted in this book; information will gladly be sent on request.—R. W. Scens, sec., Elyria, O.

SAANEN CLUB MEMBERS MEET DURING AMGRA CONVENTION

The National Saanen Club met during the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. at Columbia, Mo. The president and secretary each gave reports of the past year's activities and the progress of the breed. Fred Knoop, president of the AMGRA, and a member of the Saanen Club, reported on the Saanens he had judged this year, and especially on the improvement in the east brought about by the use of imported Etherley Myanas.—Allan Rogers, sec., Burtonsburg, Md.

CAPITAL DAIRY GOAT ASSN. STARTS WORK 1954 AMGRA CONVENTION

The November meeting of the Capital Dairy Goat Assn. was largely devoted to discussing arrangements for the Golden Jubilee convention of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. which is to be held in the Washington, D. C., area, with the Capital Dairy Goat Assn. as hosts. Allan Rogers was appointed as chairman of the local arrangements committee, with Mrs. Bunte as sub-chairman. Mrs. Bennet will be in charge of the banquet, and Mrs. Russell in charge of the auction sale of stock.

The association voted to donate any bucks unsold from the Frederick auction to the Heifer Project.—James P. Briggs, Dunn Loring, Va.

TRI-COUNTY CAPRICULTURIST ASSN. HAS THANKSGIVING DINNER

The members of the Tri-County Capriculturist Assn. had a Thanksgiving dinner on Nov. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bedell, who operate a large goat dairy at Sumner, Wash., were guests and spoke on commercial goat dairying, emphasizing the need for more Grade A goat milk in the Seattle-Tacoma market. At least 2 members of the association are now building Grade A facilities—the members of the association are planning a building bee to cooperate in the development of these Grade A dairies.—Report by Lovina Brasseur, sec., Olympia, Wash.

CHIKAMING HERD

(On continuous official test for 16 years)

Toggenburg • Nubian • Saanen

Bred for good udder type and consistently good family milking inheritance.

MRS. CARL SANDBURG
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We are now booking orders for 1954 kids in the French Alpine and Saanen breeds.

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Kids of both breeds. A bargain in mature Toggenburg buck, 2 years old, out of star doe.

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Nubians • Toggenburgs • French Alpines
Offering spring kids from one of America's outstanding show herds. Best bloodlines. Some bred does.

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POWDERED GOAT MILK

1 lb. tin makes 5 qts., \$2. One case, 24 lbs., \$36. Shipments prepaid in USA.

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Menomonie, Wis.

PEDIGREE BLANKS

Fine, roomy 4-generation pedigree and description forms. Just what you want for "sales sheets" as well as records. Size 8½x11 in. 5¢ each; 3 for 10¢; 10 for 25¢; 50 for \$1. Postpaid.

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, Columbia, Mo.



Dairy Goat Journal—JANUARY 1954

classified ADS

Breeders' Rates: 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 12 such insertions at cost of 6. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

Commercial Rates: 10c a word, minimum 20 words, same discounts as above.

Copy for classified ad must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5th for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgments for possible correction be-

fore that date. Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

AT STUD

FRENCH ALPINES

LEN DEL-NORTE, by *B Pierrot, son of ***B Pierre Del-Norte; out of Leni Del-Norte, daughter of *B Emilio, son of ***M Yvonne Del-Norte, a world record doe. Limited stud service to approved does. For information and appointment write Gilmore's, 4728 Hiway 61 S., Rt. 9, Box 157, Memphis, Tenn.

NUBIANS

HARLO OF OAK DEN, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly; out of Heidi of Oak Den, daughter of Horus of Wheelbarrow Hill. R. E. Ogden, Sickeltown Rd., West Nyack, N. Y.

SCOTCHMAN'S FOLLY SLEET, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly, out of Nibbles of Red Barn, C. E. Leach, Columbia, Mo.

MYRA, Charmain and Lorelle sons. Stud fee \$50 each. Alfred Jelinski, 1302 Helix St., Spring Valley, Calif. (Note new address.)

BAB COR ACRES Sonny Boy, out of Sunlight of Fairfield, E. W. Patch, 2305 Stahl Rd., Akron 19, O.

SAANENS

SONNY BOY of Laurelwood Acres, former junior herd sire for Laurelwood Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif. Dam and 2 sisters qualified for Advanced Registry. Send for pedigree. Fee \$15. Dot Rogers, Caprice Farm, Burtonsville, Md.

HAREM ACRES. Wild Hills Figaro II, by Wild Hills Sylvester; out of Wild Hills Deborah, daughter of Plinkle's Miss Rebecca, AR ancestry. Mrs. Harry Sells, Chesterfield, Ind.

TOGGENBURGS

STAR BUCK Chikaming Boliver Trump. Dam, 6 star milker Chikaming Jan's Jalina; 3128 lbs. Plan now. Send for pedigree. Doris Troobnick, Burke, Va.

AT STUD: Marvin's Bruce of Pond View Farm. T111271. Excellent bloodlines. Max O. Brown, RA 6-0286-J, Randolph, Mass.

FRENCH ALPINES

FOR SALE: Grade French Alpine does, bred. Herd sires: Pymatuning Marquis A89003, *B Grantley Del-Norte A95493, *B Vaughanhurst Hills Jacques Del-Norte A99013. Used in breeding and crossing Vaughanhurst Hills does. S. Robert Vaughn, Rt. 1, Sprucedale Rd., E. Liverpool, Ohio.

A PROFITABLE buy from multiple star individuals. Royal Families, 1954 young stock. French Alpines reserved on order only. Classified by records. Dameway Dairy Goat Farm, 421 Walnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

RIDGEVIEW ACRES offers registered French Alpine buck for sale reasonably, or exchange for buck of equal value. Also a few excellent does and kids. Thelma Berkley, Berrien Springs, Mich.

FRENCH ALPINES exclusively. Order kids now. Phone Tacoma, Wash.—Waverly 6192. Stewarts, Rt. 1, Box 422, Puyallup, Wash.

BREEDERS: Safeguard your customer register in American Goat Society, Mena, Ark., for proof of pure breeding.

KITMAR NUBIANS. Three November doe kids sired by son of imported Harles. Two older doelings. Stud service by son of Budlett's Mariner. Mrs. James Pike, Central Ave., Cedar Brook, N. J.

ANCHOR LANTERN FARM. Registered Nubians, superior milkers. Hardy, large. Farmers' prices. Francis Gott, Pemaquid, Maine.

BUCK KIDS \$100 at 10 days old. Sired by sons of Myra, Charmain and Lorelle. Alfred Jelinski, 1302 Helix St., Spring Valley, Calif. (Note new address.)

CHANUBIAN HERD: Beautiful, growthy kids. Excellent breeding. Pictures and pedigrees on request. Mrs. C. W. Channel, Arcadia, Fla.

GOOD NUBIAN DOES, bred for spring kidding. Grade and registered. One high-class doe. Several kids. Eli Stoltzfus, Elverton, Pa.

TWO REGISTERED, purebred Nubians. One doe will freshen Feb. 1, \$40. One doe kid, born Feb. 23, 1953, not yet bred, \$30. Paul M. Bingham, Guerrant (Breathitt Co.), Ky.

TWIN CEDARS buck; large, gentle, year round breeder. Chikaming, AR breeding, \$55. Mrs. James Alexandres, Rt. 4, Mason City, Iowa.

NUBIANS: Registered bucks, does, featuring type and production. (No Sundays.) Halls Fair Acres, Granada, Minn.

DOES, BUCKS; yearlings, kids. Fine stock, reasonable. Awake Herd, 1207 Sudkum Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

CHIPPEWA HERD must go. Buck does; kids. At farm only. Phone Woodsdale 3080J-13, Elm Grove, W. Va.

SAANENS

ONONDAGA TED S10385; very large short-haired, from high-producing stock. Sired by Stonydel June's Type Setter; out of Onondaga Tessie, grandson of Wasatch Superior. Fee \$10, for rest of season. Irene de Olde, Hillside Goateries, 59 South Wall, Kingston, N. Y. Tel. 3886W.

QUAKER HILL SAANENS. For sale: Does freshening February, March. Also 1954 kids. At stud: Featherland Mile 109281, son of imported Etherly Mynas. Mrs. Ruth Peckham, Portsmouth, R. I.

SAANEN OWNERS: American Goat Society registry certificates are proof of pure breeding. Address, Secretary Weis, Meno, Ark.

SAANENS—the livewire breed. Write for sample copy monthly bulletin. National Saanen Club, Allan Rogers, sec., Burtonsburg, Md.

ONE 18-month-old buck, 2 4-month-old bucks; all hornless Saanens, excellent breeding. Details on request. Lar-Gene Ranch, Emmett Jones, Goodland, Ind.

VIGOROUS, 20-months Saanen buck S110388. Famous Bonnie Jessica strain. \$95. James Walton, 2866 S.E. 85th, Portland, Ore.

THE PRODUCTION HERD of purebred Saanens. Bred for production. R. Froelich, Halstead, Kans.

PUREBRED, registered twin Saanen does, age 21 months. No shipping. Henry Cardell, Thermalands District, Lincoln, Calif.

GRADE Saanens. Two female doelings; 1 yearling bred for April freshening. James F. Pike, Central Ave., Cedar Brook, N. J.

REGISTERED Saanen buck. R. H. McGinty, Rt. 1, Lenexa, Kans.

TOGGENBURGS

GOOD UDDERS mean so much. Mr. Lobodinski, Highland, Ind., sold 1 Toggenburg doeling, Ileene Sonoma, to Mr. Niles Tunberg, Lansing, Ill. Mr. Niles Tunberg had come to buy another doeling, Ileene's twin sister Tania Sonoma. Dam is 5-qt. milk producer. If in need of fine young Toggenburg doelings please write me. I might have to offer just what you need and would like to own. Casimir Lobodinski, 8943 S. Grace, Highland, Ind.

TOGGENBURG PICTURE: Printed in full color on high quality paper. Size 6x9. Suitable for framing. 25c postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

PUREBRED, registered Toggenburg hornless buck kid, 8 months old. Sire, star buck Chikaming Baron Boris T92271. High production, cheap. Also our herd sire. Harry Beilke, 901 East Ridgeway Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

REGISTERED buck kid for sale. Born May 30, 1953. Excellent Chikaming bloodlines, Grandson of 7-star milker Chikaming Coronado Jascha. Dam a heavy producer and prize-winner at state fair. Write Mary Boyce, Rt. 2, Box 307, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

OUR TOGENBURGS have been top-money winners for 4 years at New York State Fair. Many does, pasture bred, for early freshening. Reserve 1954 bucks now. Merrill Lemmon, Jamestown, N. Y.

EXCELLENT BUCK from best bloodlines and extra good milkers. An opportunity to add the best to your herd at a most reasonable price. Also some young does. Frances Steyer, Deer Park, Md.

WRITE American Goat Society, Mena, Ark., for help with your registry problems. It will pay you.

TOGGENBURGS, registered and grade, all ages. North Star Hot House, C. McEown, Froid, Mont.

PUREBRED, registered Toggenburgs; bred, to start freshening in March, April. Dr. Bernloehr, Brazil, Ind.

TX DAIRY GOAT RANCH. Purebred Toggenburgs exclusively. Bucks at stud. Dr. Wolf, Carthage, Mo.

SEVERAL BREEDS

BEAUTIFUL Nubian doe, Oakwood breeding, bred to son of Oakwood's Dutchess, by Milkkeywhey Garry. Lovely, 5-qt., registered Toggenburg doe, reasonable. Kids from best bloodlines in spring. Make reservations early. Frances Townsend, 72 S. 35th, San Jose, Calif.

TAKING ORDERS for 1954 kids, from high-producing dams and sired by "B" Mapine Buckeye Prince. Also Alpines and Saanens. Will have fresh does from December on for sale. Doe kids, \$10 up, I week old. Locust Hill Goat Farm, Dellroy, O.

REGISTERED, purebred Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Alpines. Bucks, does, 1953 kids. Choice stock. Reasonable prices. Louis L. Gable, Rt. 1, Ontario, Calif.

SAANENS AND NUBIANS, purebred. Bred does, bucks, kids, \$35 and up. Bucks at stud. Cielo Goat Farm, Box 958, Janesville, Calif.

THREE crossbred registered doe kids, Toggenburg-Nubian; April-born 1953. Sire, Chikaming blood. Mrs. Cora M. Greenfield, 14341 Cone Rd., Rt. 1, Maybee, Mich.

PRICED REASONABLY: All 4 breeds of registered dairy goats; also buck. Would like to book 1954 orders for registered kids. Orland Ruble, Harrison, Ark.

FRENCH ALPINE and Saanen-Alpine crosses. Good milkers. Bargain prices. Mrs. R. C. McBurney, Dows, Ia.

WANTED

WANTED: Expert goat dairymen with foundation herd looking for better location to develop dairy department in farm market program. Modern buildings, equipment, beautiful surroundings. Own roadside store highly traveled highway Detroit area. Less poison sprays and more organic slant emphasized. Owner, Doctor of Medicine, aware that hundreds of people in this community of three million are allergic to cows' milk. Share basis. References required. Box A, care of Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

GOOD GRADE or registered milking Saanen doe; 3, 4 or 5 years old; suitable for family milker. Have 10 years experience; good care will be taken of animal. William Knowlton, Cedar River, Mich.

WANTED: Old copies of The Goat World for Jan. 1924, Oct. 1925, Nov. 1929; all of Volume I and all of Volume VI. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

GOAT DAIRY on percentage or salary. Am experienced with goats. Prefer Ozarks in Missouri. Would consider other places. Glen Bryant, Agate, Colo.

DOE, of recent freshening, now producing 5 or more qts. per day, J. C. Paige, Box 589, Greenville, N. C.

GOAT SUPPLIES

GOATS WORMY? Try Edghill Farms Goat Formula W. No starving, no drenching. Teaspoonful in the feed once each week. \$1 quarter lb. \$3 lb. Fred B. Keifer, Marshall, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL woolen tie with Toggenburg head in natural colors. Background red, green, blue, yellow or grey. Postpaid \$3. American Supply House, Columbia, Mo.

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STOP teat-sucking. Apply harmless, effective No-Teat-Suk. Guaranteed. Send \$1 for ounce bottle. Sanident Company, Room 505, 108 W. Lake St., Chicago 1, Ill.

STRONG steel holders for grooved Morton brick salt. 75c each. Money refunded if not satisfied. Parline Goat Dairy, 13075 Pardee Rd., Wyandotte, Mich.

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RABBITS—Pleasure and profit by including domestic rabbit raising in your operation. Constant source of meat and fur. Learn about it in The National Rabbit Raiser Magazine. \$1 per year. Send for sample copy. Bellflower, Calif.

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IF THINKING of starting a paying business with chinchillas, contact me. I have stock for sale. Ruth Farr, Hillsboro, N. H.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

KING RANCH Bluestem and the new Buffel Grass. Immediate delivery to your station. Guy Hutchinson, Uvalde, Texas.

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BACK COPIES of Dairy Goat Journal: Old issues, not full files, not necessarily consecutive issues, but just a miscellaneous group. While they last we offer a miscellaneous package (our selection) of 10 copies for \$1 postpaid. Dairy Goat Journal, Columbia, Mo.

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FOR SALE: 80 acres, modern house, new barn; on all-weather, school bus and milk route. 10 miles north of Jefferson City. McGovern's, Rt. 1, New Bloomfield, Mo.

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HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO Break and Train Horses"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Berry School of Horsemanship, Dept. 721, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

T.V. SCREENS that change plain pictures into fascinating colors. Send \$3.50; state size. David Tapp, 600 Webster St., Corinth, Miss.

Yours in '54



Advertising is an essential investment in your business . . . one that returns itself many times to you. Only through sales can your profits come—and you can make more sales with less expense by regular advertising in Dairy Goat Journal.

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Send your order now for next issue!

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Dairy Goat Journal—JANUARY 1954

Chevonshire

A great name in
**TOGGEBURGS • SAANENS
 FRENCH ALPINAS**

What have you done for your herd's improvement this past year? As the new year starts make your motto:

**ALWAYS GO FORWARD,
 NEVER STAND STILL.**

Your herd can make an important step forward in 1954 with the addition of Chevonshire stock.

The choicest are awaiting your selection, including fine buck and doe kids. Prices always reasonable! Write for full information in the breed of your choice.

Chevonshire Farms

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11 does and doelings—grade crosses, and 1 registered

Saanen herd sire

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A sire that the most discriminating owner will be proud to own.

All must be seen to be appreciated. Reason for selling: Other interests that require full time. No shipping. Will price right.

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**K TOGGENBERG - FRENCH ALPINE - NUBIAN
 FOR MORE MILK USE
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CONCLUSIONS

BY C. E. LEACH

May we each face 1954 with the prayer given by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr:

"God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the courage to change the things I can; and the wisdom to know the difference."

CONCLUSIONS

Wallace L. Coble, Continental, O., warns about trusting a buck. He has this to say about a trustworthy (?) buck he owned:

"Some years ago I heard that it is always the gentle bull that kills its keeper. Today I believe that statement without reservation.

"Until a short while ago I was the proud owner of a fine buck. He was 3 years old with type and bloodlines worth cultivating. He was a gentle beast. We never had a minute's dispute over anything until one day. I no longer have him around.

"We raised Squire from a 3-day-old kid: bottle, affection, and that certain respect that comes with the ownership of a valuable animal. He grew fine, straight and strong and left his mark, Crystal Helen's mark, on a fine group of kids. His second season he was farmed out along with several of my best animals, due to my being recalled to the Navy. Shortly after my return he was brought home—with lice, long toenails, stronger odor, but seemingly as gentle and friendly as ever. Old buddies met again.

"This breeding season got underway without incident. Several does were serviced. I, being used to Squire and he to me, always held the doe. One day in October he suddenly turned on me. I was off to the side of his pen minding my own business when I glanced up to see a peculiar expression on his face. The next moment he charged, hoofs flying, teeth bared. I raised my foot to defend myself. Backed into a corner as I was, I had to ward off several charges before I could get out. Later, I removed the doe and took her from sight or hearing of the buck. He seemed to have forgotten the incident and accepted his meal as an old friend of the family. I puzzled over his actions all day.

"At dusk I led the doe back and remained outside. He serviced once and then the flood gates of his mind burst. He knocked out 2 gates, loosened a 6 by 6 fence post set several feet in the ground, batted off 4 fence boards, bit and hammered wherever he turned. Pay any attention to the doe? Nope, this was strictly between us boys. I was able to keep a hair ahead of him by boarding up and nailing as he fought. I had to use both hands and feet sometimes. Finally help arrived and we got him short-chained. No horns, whew!

"I had to dispose of the boy. I have a little girl 5, a small wife and a question mark, and couldn't risk his getting loose when I wasn't home.

"I'm a school teacher and, as usual, all things come to him who waits. I heard from one of my students what happened while I was in service:

(1) Squire was ridden, tormented, hitched to carts, etc. by the numerous offspring of aforesaid Bully, Squire!

(2) He was chained out and needed by the small fry, one of which, it is pleasing to hear, was lifted several feet off mother earth by way of his lattermost area.

(3) Lots more of the same.

"All of this interesting information helps not one bit. My buck would kill now if he could—not only me but anyone. I can only hope that his blood has been timely saved by the last mating.

"I'll never know for certain why my buck turned. I feel guiltless but wiser. I'll never trust another buck to the extent I did Squire. How careless are you with yours?"

I'm sure that if Mr. Coble had gotten an electric prod with fresh batteries he could have taken all the fight out of Squire in one or two lessons. My buck is gentle, but he fears anything that looks like chrome in my hand!

CONCLUSIONS

I note that at least one fair required dairy goats to be registered. It did not require them to be purebred. Inasmuch as the AMGRA registers purebreds and records grades, which seems, according to Webster, to be a distinction without a difference, grades can well compete with purebreds. Unless this situation is corrected there will be a decline of purebred stock at our fairs. Another hazard is the danger of the unscrupulous to sell grades as "registered," for it is my opinion that a "recorded" goat might as well be judged to be a "registered" goat in the sight of the law. But if it is sold as a "recorded" goat with no further explanation many people would purchase it in the belief that the animal is purebred.

About a third of a century ago grades with no more than a purebred on one side and a question mark on the other, were registered, bucks and does alike, and there were many disappointed people who purchased a registered animal only to find they had purchased grades.

CONCLUSIONS

It is regretted that our board of directors must spend most of their time during conventions behind closed doors, transacting business for the association. The membership, not on the board, does not get a chance to really get acquainted with those elec-

Answers to your

Questions

DO YOU have questions coming up regularly in the keeping of your goats? Questions such as these—

How much should a doe be fed?
Open your copy of *Aids to Goatkeeping* to page 41 for the answer.

How can I dehorn my goat?
A chapter of *Aids to Goatkeeping* is entitled Dehorning and Other Operations.

What ration is best for my goats?
An entire chapter of *Aids to Goatkeeping* is devoted to feeding.

What shall I look for when I buy?
Suggestions, helps and warnings make up a chapter on this subject.

My doe's milk has blood in it!
Don't worry! *Aids to Goatkeeping* discusses this on page 90.

What is a grade goat?
Just turn to page 47 of *Aids to Goatkeeping*—all systems of breeding are discussed in this chapter.

How can I know when my doe is ready to breed?
Page 52 of *Aids to Goatkeeping* has the answer.

YES, questions like these, and hundreds more, come up in goatkeeping every day. Some of them can cost you a lot of money, too, if you don't have the answers when you need them.

AIDS TO GOATKEEPING is the ONE book designed to meet this very need. . . . Look at the list of contents below and see how important it is that you have your copy now to answer all these questions that come up.

Aids to Goatkeeping

Fifth Edition

—CONTENTS—

1. Foreword	12. Milking
2. Pre-Goatkeeping Suggestions	13. Production Records
3. Suggestions for Purchasing	14. Care of Milk
4. Housing and Equipment	15. Ill-Flavored Milk
5. Care and Management	16. Udder Troubles
6. Feeding	17. Ailments
7. Breeding	18. Parasites
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11. Care of the Buck	—54 Illustrations—

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

ted to run their association. I have no suggestions to offer for correcting the situation, but it does leave a few members who have come a long way a sort of "the forgotten man" feeling, while waiting for the board to adjourn for a program.

—CONCLUSIONS—

The fairs are over. Whether you won or lost, what have you gained? Do you know more about breeding better goats than you did before? Did you just learn what a beautiful doe should look like or did you learn what a doe should look like for production?

I'm sure the judges did a good job and I could well go along with those I saw placing the animals and yet I pondered, "Is that first place doe the one that will pay her way best, or might that one on down the line, that isn't much to look at, produce more milk and more rugged kids?" I'm not criticizing any judge for if I do I must likewise criticize myself.

There should be something done to unify judging. We need a school of judging as our universities have for judging horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Until such time arrives when one can take a course in dairy goat judging at our universities I believe much could be gained if at each annual convention a class would be arranged for those who are interested. Such a class should interest those who do not care to judge as much as those who want to judge. If it were only one session of a couple of hours, carried on year after year, we would eventually come out with the right answers. If no one feels competent to instruct, then get up a round table discussion. I'll wager that time will not drag and all will want to talk at once.

Let us put a judging class on the agenda for coming conventions so that eventually when a doe places one will be reasonably sure she is the kind with the "take home pay" in her udder and in her offspring.

—CONCLUSIONS—

To have an up-to-date file in our office of every secretary of every goat association in the U. S., especially of the state associations, would be quite helpful. We receive many letters requesting information about goats and goat clubs in these different areas. Often a state secretary can be of greater help than we can be.

—CONCLUSIONS—

In closing the records for 1953 I daresay each of you can say with me that during 1953 I received more bountifully than I deserved but not as bountifully as I desired. I do hope for great strides in the dairy goat industry during 1954 just as I know each of you do. I hope for each of you that happiness which comes with working with dairy goats and the joy and satisfaction that comes from restoring or maintaining health by providing milk to those who need it. May your efforts be doubled and doubly blessed so that when 1954 closes you can hear your Creator saying to your soul "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." May you have a happy, satisfactory year.

BREEDERS Directory

Breeders listed are those who usually have quality stock to offer for sale. Those indicated "*" also have bucks at stud. Check this list to locate the breeders of your favorite breed—it is your assurance of value when you buy from advertised breeders.

CALIFORNIA

* HOMESTEAD FRENCH ALPINES, Mrs. H. D. Huber, Rt. 4, Box 1816, Oroville, Calif.

Nubian

* MAYRU, Virginia and Rupert Alen, Rt. 1, Box 27, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

Saanen

* DOLLY-MARK RANCH, Dolly & Mark Rose, 416 Horn Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.

Toggenburg

* DOLLY-MARK RANCH, Dolly & Mark Rose, 416 Horn Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.

CONNECTICUT

Nubian

* FOUR WINDS, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Sayles, Rt. 1, Box 394, Norwalk, Conn.

Toggenburg

* IRADELL HERD, Mrs. N. Clarkson Earl, Jr., West Mountain Rd., Ridgefield, Conn.

INDIANA

Saanen

* LAR-GENE RANCH, Emmett Jones, Goodland, Ind.

MARYLAND

Toggenburg

* TWILIGHT HERD, H. W. Mumford, Jr., Rt. 1, Gaithersburg, Md. (At Woodfield.)

MINNESOTA

Toggenburg

* THOMHEIM TOGGENBURGS, W. J. Thom, 1825 E. 10th St., Glencoe, Minn.

MISSOURI

Nubian

* LEACH, C. E., 14 West Blvd. S., Columbia, Mo.

NEW JERSEY

Nubian

* HOMESTEAD NUBIANS, Mary W. Sodern, Ironia Rd., Mendham, N. J.

Rock Alpines

* HICKORY HILL GOAT FARM, Mrs. S. Czapek, Rt. 2, Paterson, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

Toggenburg

* TWIN VALLEY HERD, Mrs. Walter M. Sherer, Rt. 2, Manheim, Pa.

TEXAS

Nubian

* SCOTCHMAN'S FOLLY, S. W. and E. N. McIntosh, 4811 Maple St., Bellaire, Tex.

Saanen

* KA WAYNE SAANEN RANCH, Ave. G. P. O. Box 638, Ozona, Tex.

WASHINGTON

French Alpines

* RUNNING GOAT RANCH, Cleona and Lail Williams, Rt. 1, Vashon, Wash.

Nubian

* WEST HILL NUBIANS, Jane McLaren, Bothell, Wash.

Saanen

* McCORMICK, W. F., 123 South Bell St., Mount Vernon, Wash.

WISCONSIN

Toggenburg

* CLOVERLEAF GOAT DAIRY, George Reuss, Janesville, Wis.

Will your name be included in this list of progressive breeders in next month's issue of *Dairy Goat Journal*? Rates are but \$15 a year (if you have more than one breed additional listings are but \$10 yearly). For 6 months the cost is \$10 (additional listings at \$7); for less than 6 months the cost is \$2.50 an insertion. Send your order now to start your *Breeders' Directory* listing in the very next issue.

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Box 75 goat milk capsules 1.00

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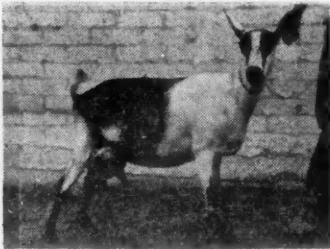
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A few 1953 bucks available; 1954 bucks and does available on order.

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THE AMGRA

is celebrating 50 years of service to the Dairy Goat Industry during 1954?

JOIN NOW

and help the more than 1100 present members celebrate this important milestone of progress in the dairy goat industry. . . And plan now to join in the great Golden Anniversary convention in October, 1954.

NOTICE: New Fee Schedule for registrations, Advanced Registry, and so on, is now in effect. Schedules have been sent all members—or see listing in Goat Club Doings in this issue of Dairy Goat Journal.

For membership information and blanks write

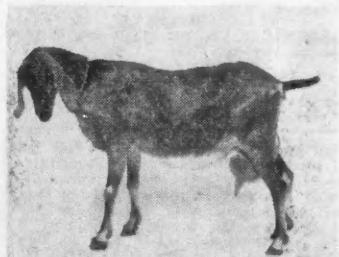
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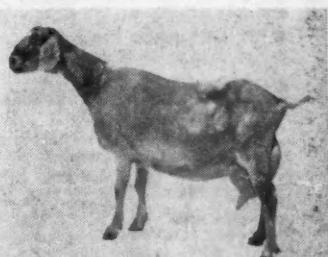


Melcent, 1951-52-53 Washington State Champion, will also make 3000 lbs. this lactation.

From California: A full sister of Katrein's Charmaine, and her daughter by Ferrus Jupiter; also a daughter of Charmaine's by Silver Prince. An inbred Dolores Del Valle Doe, Horus Serape and Rio Linda does.

From England: Berkham Lottie, daughter of R3 Q*** Berkham Lulu, England's world record holder, and two others.

From Missouri: Five beautiful, long-lactating Valley Park Hill's does, including many times champion, Brutus Cisne AR.



Valerie—has just done 2600 lbs. in 226 days and should go over 3000 lbs. in her 10-month record.

All does have been bred to bucks complementing their breeding, with special emphasis on production and type.

For further information write:

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